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'OBSTRUCTIONIST' U.S., PRC STANDS AT DISARMAMENT TALKS HIT

LD231300 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 23, TASS--The Disarmament Committee's session, that has resumed here, takes place in conditions, which, it is believed at the Geneva Palace of Nations, can objectively help promote a headway in its activities. Thus, working groups on the question of prohibition of radiological and chemical weapons were formed for the first time ever in the committee's history, and are functioning. It can be noted that the basic elements of the treaty on prohibition of this type of weapons of mass destruction, introduced jointly by the USSR and the United States in 1979, serve as a good foundation for a positive outcome of the negotiations on a radiological weapons. Also formed were working groups on questions of consolidation of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states, elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

At the portfolio of the Disarmament Committee are concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on all items of the agenda of this body. They point to ways of a practical solution of disarmament questions.

The first meetings held by the working groups have shown that the majority of the committee members stand for the earliest and effective solution of pressing problems of disarmament. The delegations of all socialist countries, and also India, Mexico, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Brazil, Sweden, Sri Lanka, etc., declared for undelayed conclusion of an international agreement on prohibition of chemical weapons and for destruction of its stockpiles. A business-like approach to solution of disarmament problems was demonstrated by these countries also at other working groups. The attention of the participants in the Geneva negotiations has been drawn by the provisions, contained in the declaration of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which has been circulated as an official document of the Disarmament Committee. It is emphasized here that the declaration contains a programme of measures embracing practically all aspects of consolidation of international security and disarmament.

Now the delegations of the United States, other NATO countries and China should have their say--this is the opinion of many political observers. It is exactly the obstructionist stand of these countries which prevented a headway at the spring session of the Disarmament Committee. Because of the negative stand of those countries, the committee, for instance, has not yet got down to consideration of the proposal, put forward by the USSR and other socialist countries as far back as in 1979, that negotiations be held with the participation of all nuclear powers on the question of termination of the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and of a gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their full elimination. As is known, the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states particularly points to the need of undelayed opening of businesslike negotiations on this very topical problem on the solution of which mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear war depends. The proposals, aimed at a successful outcome of the negotiations on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests and on undelayed opening of negotiations on prohibition of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, which were made in the Warsaw declaration, have found a broad response.

At the latest meeting of the committee, India's representative has again proposed formation of a working group on prohibition of nuclear tests so as to start practical negotiations on the matter. The overwhelming majority of the committee members backed the proposal, but the United States and China block its realization. Beijing, for instance, openly declares its intention to continue carrying out nuclear tests. The peoples wait for real positive results from such a competent and important international body as the Disarmament Committee. These hopes will come true, if the committee invigorates its efforts in implementation of the very important objectives facing them, if it starts elaborating practical measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON VENICE SUMMIT

First Day Developments

LD231139 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 23, TASS--TASS special correspondents Ye. Babanko, N. Teterin and G. Shishkin report:

A conference of seven leading capitalist powers, that has opened here, is held behind closed doors on the Island of San Giorgio Maggiore in the lagoon of Venice. The participants in the conference fenced themselves off from the outside world by a circle of military frigates, armoured carriers, chains of submachinegun-armed police and carabineers. Nothing is reported to most of the 1,500 strong body of correspondents, accredited here, about what is taking place at the meeting of "the big seven". Every delegation arranges individual narrow briefings for their selected journalists.

Proceeding from the data thus received, the REUTER News Agency reports that the leaders of the Western world face a gloomy picture of near future prospects of the world capitalist economy. President Jimmy Carter had to admit that the United States itself and other Western states entered a period of grave recession. The recession is accompanied by unprecedented inflation, from 6 percent in the FRG to 22 percent in Britain. In the United States the gross national product now reduces by 4.8 percent in annual terms. For Britain the figure is 3 percent. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Francesco Cossiga, the first to take the floor at the conference, has pointed out that Western countries are living through a very critical moment of their existence. Touching upon mass unemployment, he emphasized that this important problem "risks to undermine the very foundations" of the capitalist system. The speech made by President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing, according to news agencies, was also couched in gloomy terms, and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, according to REUTER, made "an apocalyptic speech".

A press conference was held for all correspondents upon completion of the first day of the work of the conference. Francesco Cossiga spoke on behalf of the "big seven". He refused to answer any questions, and instead, he read out four "agreed upon statements". All these statements fully bypass in silence the question of ways of resolving those very difficult economic problems, which, according to the newspaper, LA STAMPA, "hang like a nightmare over the Venice meeting". Following the U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who made at the conference attacks at oil producing countries, "the seven" tried to lay the blame wholly on the OPEC member countries, both for the recession in production and for the galloping inflation.

Moreover, in a bid to divert the attention of the public from their countries, which is deeply alarmed by growing unemployment, inflation and over-all reduction in the living standards as a result of the deepening economic recession, the participants in the Venice meeting in their statement on political matters did not think of anything else but discussion of "Afghan events" for the yet another time. Posing as "defenders of Afghanistan's independence" and bypassing the interference from outside, arranged by the United States and China from Pakistan, they again raised the question of withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from the Afghan territory. It is well known as it was repeatedly authoritatively stated, that the Soviet units will be withdrawn as soon as there is no longer need of their further stay in Afghanistan after full termination of imperialist interference from outside. The Soviet Union demonstrated most convincingly the good will, having announced about the withdrawal to the USSR's territory of some Soviet military units--this is exactly how this step is qualified by the broad public in the West. This gesture, the ANSA points out, could be considered as a manifestation of the spirit of detente.

"The Atlantic solidarity" that the Washington administration so intensively seeks from its partners has gone no further but the declaration in the official statement that the governments, represented at the conference, which were against participation in the Olympic games, reaffirm their positions. They passed statements against seizure of diplomatic hostages, against hijacking of civil air planes, and also the plight of the refugees. In the statement about refugees, while ignoring the denial to a whole people of Palestine of the right to have their homeland, they shed crocodile tears over Cuban "gusanos", the surviving Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea and the enemies of the April revolution who fled from Afghanistan.

Kornilov Commentary on Statement

LD231518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 June, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: Under pressure from Washington, the participanst in the Venice conference of seven of the largest capitalist countries have adopted a so-called "statement on Afghanistan." This document repeats yet again (for the nth time!) the same old conjectures about a "Soviet military occupation" of Afghanistan, "violation of its sovereignty" and so on. Repeating the false version of events in Afghanistan as concocted in America, the authors of the statement deliberately ignore the real causes of these events even though it is widely known that the root of the problem is armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan by imperialistic circles in the United States and the Beijing hegemonists. The basis for solving the problem and the key to it are also known. The key to it--and this is given particular emphasis in the well-publicized Afghan Government proposals of 14 May--consists of providing gurantees to end the counterrevolutionaries' military incursions into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. It is quite obvious that, if there are international gurantees to the effect that all forms of foreign interference in DRA affairs will stop and not be resumed, then the reasons which caused the Afghan Government to turn to the Soviet Union for help will also disappear. Why do the authors of this "statement" remain silent about this? Is it not because Washington is still banking on carrying out subversive anti-Afghan activities?

The Venice statement also entirely ignores another question--the aggressive plans and actions of the United States in the Near and Middle East. The authors of the "statement" urge "the preservation of a world in which all observe legality, national independence is respected and peace is maintained." But how is one to reconcile with international law such actions as the concentration of an armada of American warships off the shores of Iran and Washington's open threats to carry out, in violation of the elementary norms of international law, a second armed incursion into the territory of that sovereign country? How can the principle of national independence and "devotion to peace" be compatible with a course toward an uncontrolled buildup of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean--a course which brings with it not an imaginary but a perfectly real threat to the independence and territorial integrity of the states of the region?

The so-called "statement on Afghanistan," in which, we repeat, there are clear signs of the "made in the USA" trademark, is yet further testimony that in this case there are two different or even directly opposed political lines. On the one hand, there is the line of the DRA Government, which is actively and consistently calling for a turn of events into the channel of decisions which take account of objective realities arising from the principles of peaceful coexistence. This line is supported by all peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union is actively in favor of its implementation, having taken jointly with the Afghan Government the decision to withdraw from the DRA certain military units whose presence in Afghanistan at the present time is not necessary.

On the other hand, there is clearly in evidence the aggressive imperialist line toward continuing the "undeclared war" against the soverign DRA. What can be said about this? Only one thing: The changes that have been taking place in the life of the DRA since April 1978 are irreversible, and any attempts to turn that process back are utterly hopeless. The course toward interference in the affairs of Afghanistan is also countrary to the vital interests of the peoples of the Western powers themselves, who, like all the peoples of the world, have an interest in stabilizing the international situation and not in whipping up tension and fomenting enmity.

Views on Proceedings at Summit

LD232104 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 23, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko, Nikolay Teterin and Gennadiy Shishkin report: A two day summit meeting of seven leading capitalist countries for economic issues closed here today. The participants in the meeting were pressed by the White House into taking a joint declaration which abounds in wishful thinking but has few concrete decisions. "The reduction of inflation" was called an "immediate top priority" on a direct insistence by President Carter. To solve this problem, the declaration on the meeting says, "determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required" as well as "shifting resources from government spending to the private sector and from consumption to investment." Already now the participant countries have been increasing their military spending by a minimum of three percent a year. The decision therefore will mean a still greater reduction of government spending on education, health, unemployment benefits and other social spending.

The summit also discussed energy problems, but only some noncommitting recommendations emerged as a result of the discussion. The declaration makes an attempt to put the blame for the West's inability to cope with the problems and contradictions of modern capitalism on oil-extracting countries. Meanwhile competent bourgeois experts believe that only an insignificant share of a one percent inflation growth may be accounted for by higher oil prices. In spite of complaints about more expensive oil products, Western monopolies find it more profitable to buy someone else's oil rather than develop their own deposits. It is known that soaring oil prices do not only fail to keep pace with, but also significantly lag behind, the prices for good purchased by oil-extracting countries. Newly liberated states have cited evidence at all international forums including two conferences on trade and development, that their retardedness was accounted for and was being perpetuated by unjust imperialist-imposed conditions of trade and exploitation of those countries by multinational corporations.

U.S. President Carter said in a statement for the press that the past decade had been characterized by heavy burdens for the Western world. He admitted that the 1980's would be still harder for capitalist powers.

Stress on Dissension at Summit

LD231555 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The big seven have already held six meetings, the first one during the 1975 crisis. Since then, meetings of the big seven have become regular. Every year they adopt programs for fighting inflation, unemployment and currency and energy crises, and to no avail.

The latest Venice meeting is held at a time hard for the capitalist world. The Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga has told the meeting that the Western nations are going through a critical moment, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Federal Germany even made an apocalyptical--as REUTER Agency called it--speech. The pessimism prevailing at the meeting is quite justified because its participants have failed to offer prescriptions that would inspire hope for a better state of the Western economy. From this point of view, the Venice meeting differs little from the previous ones. What does make it different, however, is the wide scope of international issues submitted for discussion--the Middle East, Iran, the so-called Afghan problem and the West-East relationship as a whole. Even before the meeting in Venice it was clear that, unlike the Carter administration, which was pushing its allies to the road of aggravating the international situation, Western Europe and Japan strive to preserve the positive aspects of the easing of international tensions. As for President Carter, according to the American newspaper NEWSDAY, he came to Venice to stop the mutiny of his allies who are following their own course, particularly in the sphere of easing tension with the Soviet Union. Every step and every statement made by the United States President in Venice reeks of war hysteria. He had enough means of gross pressure to force the allies to make more solidarity statements. One more statement on the Afghan events was made with the main thing completely ignored: the interference in Afghanistan's affairs organized from the outside by the United States and China. As for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, it will be carried out, as the Soviet side said more than once, as soon as the imperialist interference stops. The Soviet Union is displaying goodwill right at this moment by pulling out part of its troops from Afghanistan. Impartial observers view this step as an expression of the spirit of the easing of tensions.

The Venice meeting is the most dramatic one of all the big seven conferences. It has shown the big seven are facing serious economic and financial difficulties and complicated relations with the East. Their trust in the United States has diminished as never before, and the allies' unwillingness to follow in the footsteps of the United States foreign policy has never been so clear.

REPORT ON AFGHAN CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

LD221754 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Another provocative anti-Afghan undertaking inspired by the forces of imperialism and reaction has failed: the meetings of the so-called "committee on Afghanistan" in Geneva. Lately the Western press, the U.S. one, in the first place, was busy publicizing the intention of the "committee", which was set up at the recent Islamabad session of the Islamic Conference Organization, ICO, to discuss in Geneva "ways to solve the Afghan problem"--it is now evident to everyone what was behind the publicity. It is known that underlying the problem in question is the armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonists from the territories of states neighbouring on the DRA--Pakistan and Iran. The initiators of the "undeclared war" against the revolutionary DRA do not think of ending their subversive anti-Afghan actions--the decision of the U.S. President Carter to hold so-called "Afghanistan week", the aim of which is to step up "aid" to the bandit formations which make armed inroads into the DRA from the outside, can serve as another confirmation of that. It is also known what is the key to a solution to this problem: The key is--and this is specially emphasized in the Afghan Government's known proposals dated May 14--to ensure a guaranteed cessation of counterrevolutionary forces' military incursions into the DRA.

All this is known. However, the organizers of the meetings in Geneva did not even intend to discuss the root of the problem. They made an attempt to replace one question by another and, instead of discussing the problem of the interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from the outside, to fabricate a certain artifical "problem" of relations between the legitimate Government of Afghanistan and the anti-government subversive forces. In so doing the participants in the "meetings" tried to present the Government of the DRA and the bandit formations nearly as "equal sides" in the conflict, and to portray the ruling circles of Pakistan and Iran as certain "peace-makers", although there is absolutely no ground for that. Suffice it to say that the participants in the Geneva meetings themselves--with the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan playing the first fiddle at the meetings--assured the bandits and terrorists that they would not leave them without their "support" in future either. And if one adds that side by side with those ministers, next to ICO Secretary-General Chatti in the "committee" sat the leaders of anti-Afghan bands who are the CIA's and Beijing's paid agents, and whom the participants in the meetings tried to refer to nearly as "representatives" of the Afghan people, it will become perfectly evident that the meetings of the "committee" were nothing but a provocative farce staged with the only aim--to aggravate the situation in the region and to coordinate actions between the counterrevolutionaries and their patrons.

This is exactly how international observers view the committee's meetings, emphasizing that the "committee", set up at the bidding of pro-imperialist and reactionary forces, did not and could not introduce anything constructive to a solution to the "Afghan problem", an earnest attitude to the DRA Government's proposals, and businesslike talks--this is what is necessary for a normalization of the situation in the region, and not the line towards justification of and support for the "undeclared war" against the sovereign DRA, and not the attempts to "legalize" the bandit formations that make armed inroads on Afghanistan from the territories of Pakistan and Iran.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE MEETS IN VIENNA

LD200948 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--"Detente opens for the scientists of the whole world broad vistas for joint research, writes the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the results of a conference of the International Institute of Applied System Analysis which was held in Vienna's suburb of Laxenburg.

"The conference was marked by an atmosphere of real cooperation of scientists, their profound interest in joint and, consequently, more effective solution of topical problems facing mankind", writes the PRAVDA Vienna correspondent.

"Local observers note with full ground [as received] that the atmosphere at the conference has not been marked by a tinge of politicking which unfortunately occured at the European meeting of scientists in March this year in Hamburg, when, according to the admission of Western delegates, attempts were made to use them as "hostages of the policy" dictated by American reactionary circles. Does not this prove the truth that the reason of the scientists cannot be kept for somewhat long time in the grip of false propaganda which kindles mistrust and hostility".

"In circles of scientists of the whole world--and that was again convincingly demonstrated by the meeting on Austrian soil--the confidence grows stronger that it is cooperation, but not confrontation, that serves the genuine interests of contemporary science. Therefore scientists are fully determined to preserve and develop their international contacts, to leave intact the live tissue of detente embodied in them.

STURUA VIEWS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RACE AS PRIMARIES END

LD231045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 17 Jun 80 p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "After the Important Round"]

[Text] Washington--In the United States the first round in the struggle for the White House, the so-called "primaries," has finished. In these primary elections the chances of the contenders for the presidency, mainly from the two leading bourgeois parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, are revealed.

It was a long round. It began in a frosty January in Iowa and ended in the summer sun of California. But, despite the record number of "primaries" (35 states plus the District of Columbia), and despite the record number of candidates taking part, their end result turned out quite banal, as expected. The Republican winner was former governor of California, Ronald Reagan, while the Democratic winner was President Jimmy Carter. Thus the two-party system has again demonstrated its relative strength, although only just, at the expense of the undoubted weakness of U.S. bourgeois democracy.

Although there were more Republican candidates taking part in the primaries than Democrats (seven to three), Reagan's victory was easier and more convincing than Carter's. At the final "primaries" on 3 June Reagan has already emerged in "brilliant solitude" since his most dangerous and persistent rival, George Bush, had already given way and withdrawn from the running on 26 May. Reagan won in 29 of the 33 states and celebrated this fact at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, where Robert Kennedy was assassinated 12 Years ago.

Reagan announced that he would be meeting with former U.S. President Ford on the Mirage Ranch and would then be transferring his headquarters from Los Angeles to the Virginia suburbs of Washington.

The latter decision is both symbolic and practical in nature. It is easier to conduct the struggle for the White House from Washington where the forces for manipulating politicians and power are concentrated. The symbolism of the move lies in the fact that Reagan is, as it were, "moving closer" to his goal, the White House.

The visit to the Mirage Ranch in California to "make obeisance" to Ford also pursued a dual aim. On the one hand, it is as though the rivals in the struggle for the presidential chair in 1976 are burying the hatchet of war. On the other hand, Reagan is receiving Ford's "blessing," which is extremely necessary to him. This meeting took place on 5 June, and during it Ford retracted his earlier statement on Reagan's "unelectability" and expressed confidence in Reagan's "inevitable" victory in November. However, he turned down a proposal to run with Reagan as vice-president.

The question of a running mate is exceptionally important for Reagan. Political common sense dictates that he must be a liberal to balance Reagan's conservatism and attract the votes of the electorate in the northern and northeastern industrial states, which is traditional democrat country.

Having defeated his Republican rivals in the primaries and fearing no unpleasant surprises at his party's forthcoming national convention in Detroit on 14-17 July, Reagan has already begun the second round of the election struggle by going straight into the attack against his most likely opponent, President Carter.

The blows are being struck at the present administration's weakest point, its handling of the economy. In Reagan's own words, Carter's economic policy is a "natural disaster" and a "catastrophe" and its negative results are unparalleled since Hoover's presidency in the period of the great economic crisis at the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties.

The American economy's difficult position is an objective reality working against the Carter administration and his chances of reelection. A typical point. In the 1976 campaign against Ford Carter coined the concept of the "poverty index," calculated by aggregating the inflation and unemployment percentages. In 1976 under Ford it stood at 12.6 percent. Now the "poverty index" has climbed to 24.5 percent, and Republicans, exultant and excited, are beating Carter with his own weapon.

But the irony of changed roles is not restricted to this. Carter is trying to combat inflation with the aid of artificially stimulated unemployment and recession, in other words, the classic prescription of Republican economists.

By tradition, the economic factor works during presidential battles for the Democrats as the more mass-supported party relying to a large extent on the labor unions. However, in the present election year this is far from being the case. "The experience of history shows that we, the Democrats, have achieved political success when the problems of high unemployment, high interest rates and high inflation were on our side. Now all the problems are aginst us, not with us. The Republican Party has stolen our historical and traditional plans," Douglas Fraser, president of the automobile industry workers union, has stated. And he knows about that better than anyone. Unemployment is now ravaging the automobile industry hardest of all.

The end of the primaries coincided with the publication by the Department of Labor of the latest summary of economic indicators for the previous month. There is no joy in these indicators! Unemployment has jumped sharply from 7 percent to 7.8 percent, reaching its highest level in all the years of the Carter administration's rule. In absolute figures this means that 8.2 million Americans are without work. It must be taken into consideration that these are only the official figures alongside which there remain millions of partially unemployed and those not on the labor register who despair of finding work. And there is another irony of fate: A symbolic and powerful one with practical consequences. When Carter won the 1976 presidential election the level of unemployment in the United States was the same 7.8 percent. Agitating against the Republicans, Carter stated then that such a level of unemployment was "intolerably, unacceptably high." And now? The Republicans ask maliciously, demagogically kicking the ball back into the Democrats' goal.

Speaking at the White House on 6 June to state Democratic Party leaders, Carter tried to avoid this question by switching attention to the struggle with inflation and stating in this context that the "turning point" has apparently already been reached. However, the voters, particularly the unemployed, do not think so and --most important--do not feel it. Moreover, the recession, which despite Carter's predictions and promises that it would be "painless and short-lived," has turned out to be surprisingly severe and deep and has all the signs of being "long-lived". It is primarily affecting those strata of the population who in the main vote for the Democrats. The so-called classic "Roosevelt coalition," the liberals, labor unions and blacks, are showing clear dissatisfaction with Carter's anti-flation policy.

It is to these very strata that Reagan is now trying to appeal. It is on these very strata that Senator Kennedy is relying since, although he lost to Carter in the primaries, he continues to hope for revenge at the Democratic National Convention which will be held in New York on 11-14 August.

The talk is about which is the lesser of the two evils--inflation or unemployment--is extremely hypothetical if not academic in nature, particularly for those who are suffering from them.

Reagan and the Republican Party, trying to make political capital from the country's economic difficulties and win over the Democrat working people and Independents, are expatiating demagogically about how "in the struggle with inflation people do not need to be thrown out of work." The Republicans are proposing a 10 percent reduction in taxes in the next 3 years to stimulate economic activity and, consequently, employment. Carter, on the other hand, is promoting the idea of a balanced budget for fiscal 1981, and, with this aim, proposes increasing taxes by $50 billion. Thus, the Republicans and the Democrats are to some extent swapping roles in the traditional approach to solving the country's economic problems. But the economic position of the American working people is not changing for the better as a result. So the first round of the presidential battles, which began in wintry Iowa and finished in summery California, is over. The country, faced with the choice between Carter and Reagan, is showing an increasing dissatisfaction and even disillusion with these alternatives. "The system has done its job. We have no real choice," Americans are saying.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON DRAFT REGISTRATION

LD231315 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Vadim Biryukov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "The Pentagon's 'Cannon Fodder'"]

[Text] The American "hawks" are alarmed. For several years the Pentagon has been unable to fulfill the quota for recruitment into the army. And those young Americans whom it has been possible to tempt with promises of money are not educationally or intellectually capable of working with modern military hardware. Moreover the American Army is eaten up with racism. Black Americans now make up 30 percent of armed forces personnel and are at the very bottom of the military hierarchy. At the same time events in Miami and other demonstrations by the U.S. Negro population campaigning for their rights have caused the Pentagon to question the reliability of Negro soldiers. The U.S. administration is now pushing through Congress at an accelerated pace a bill on compulsory conscription, which, according to the plan of the bill's authors, will supply the necessary "cannon fodder" for the Pentagon. Washington's militarist course is arousing broad dissatisfaction among the American public, above all young people, who do not want to take part in Carter's military adventures. Mass protest demonstrations are being held in U.S. cities against the revival of the "position of strength" policy. At rallies and demonstrations young people are declaring that Washington needs compulsory military service in order to implement its hegemonist actions in various parts of the world.

'SQUANDERING' OF FROZEN IRANIAN ASSETS BEGINS

LD232236 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 23, TASS--The United States has started squandering Iranian assets frozen at the American banks on instructions from President Jimmy Carter. The Senate Armed Services Committee recommended the Pentagon to withdraw 41 million dollars from Iranian assets without much noise. The former shah spent such a sum for purchasing in the United States Phoenix "air-to-air" missiles which have not been delivered because of the White House's ban on arms deliveries to Iran. At present, the Pentagon is going to use the 41 million dollars, which belong to the Iranian people, for purchasing these missiles for the U.S. Navy. Earlier, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress advanced a provocative proposal to "open" the Iranian assets frozen by President Carter at the American banks "to meet financial claims of American citizens," including "money compensations" to the participants in the abortive bandit raid of American commandos on Iran in April this year and members of their families.

OVCHINNIKOV WRITES ON U.S. QUEST FOR INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE

LD201233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by political observer Vsevoldod Ovchinnikov: "Hawks Over the Gulf"]

[Text] There is no need to guess why American propaganda requires fabrications alleging that the Soviet Union is straining for access to warm seas and aiming a strike at Near East oilfields in order to paralyze the economies of West Europe and Japan. This is a smokescreen, with which the Pentagon is trying to cover up its own military expansion in the Persian Gulf region and its policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean.

The overthrow of the shah's regime deprived American imperialism of its chief mainstay in the Persian Gulf basin. Washington conceived the intention of reinforcing its shaken positions in a very important oil-producing region not only from the West, from the Mediterranean (relying on Egypt and Israel), but also from the East, from the Indian Ocean or, to put it more accurately, from the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. The proclamation of the "Carter doctrine" and its openly expressed intention of depending by military force U.S. imperialist interests in the Persian Gulf are accompanied both by the intensification of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and by attempts to intimidate revolutionary Iran by massing an American fleet off its shores. Whereas previously one aircraft carrier group entered the Indian Ocean temporarily twice a year, there are now up to three carrier strike groups consisting of several dozen warships permanently stationed in the northwest part of the ocean.

The notorious "arc of instability," drawn from Brzezinski's imagination, was invented by the American President's assistant to justify the existence of a chain of Pentagon bases in the Indian Ocean basin. The strengthening of this arc, which extends from Simonstown in southern Africa to Cockburn Sound in northern Australia, is designed to ensure, first, the transition from a temporary to a permanent U.S. naval presence and, second, support for ground operations by the "rapid-deployment forces." The Pentagon does not conceal the fact that this interventionist corps has been set up, above all, for punitive operations against the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf basin.

It is precisely in the northwest part of the Indian Ocean, in accordance with the "Carter doctrine," that it is planned to deploy rapid-unloading ships--transports with combat hardware and ammunition. The first seven of these floating arsenals, which will be based on Diego Garcia Island, soon will arrive at their destination. They will be followed by a U.S. Marine brigade heading for the same place.

Diego Garcia Island, which belongs to Britain, is becoming the Pentagon's chief policing outpost in the Indian Ocean, a multipurpose base for the American Air Force, Navy and "rapid-deployment forces." Berths for nuclear-powered submarines armed with nuclear missiles have been created there, and underground fuel and ammunition dumps have been constructed. The airfield's landing strip has been extended to almost 4 km so that B-52 strategic bombers can use it.

Military construction on Diego Garcia Island gained in scope in the second half of the seventies, soon after the failure of the American intervention in Vietnam. It was then that the agreement with the Philippines on the bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field, which control the approaches to the Indian Ocean from the east, was reconcluded. The U.S. Navy's Near East task force has used the base at Bahrain since the postwar years.

In building up the American military presence in the Persian Gulf and on the approaches to it the Pentagon is feverishly seeking additional strongpoints. In addition to the use of airfields in Egypt, the United States is seeking access to military installations in Mombasa (Kenya) and Berbera (Somalia) and has reached agreement with Oman on the use of military bases targeted on Iran and making it possible to control the Strait of Hormuz.

The U.S. military expansion in the direction of the Persian Gulf, as well as the militarization of the Indian Ocean in general, fundamentally contradicts the aspirations of the peoples of this region. For a whole decade now the Indian Ocean countries have been seeking to implement the idea which they first put forward at the third conference of nonaligned states in Lusaka in 1977 to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. A year later, on their initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted a corresponding declaration and a year after that set up the special UN committee.

As a result of discussions lasting many years a conference of Indian Ocean states was held at the United Nations last summer. It elaborated a specific program of talks on the initial principles and practical problems of creating a zone of peace in that region. The key role, in the opinion of the conference participants, is to be played by talks on getting nonlittoral states, that is, those situated outside its base, to stop building up their military presence there, to liquidate their bases there and not deploy or use nuclear weapons. At the same time the inalienable righ of all countries to freedom of navigation in the Indian Ocean was confirmed.

The last UN General Assembly session took the results of the conference into a zone of peace and resolved to convene an international conference on this problem in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 1981. The preparations for it, including the relevant draft agreement, have been entrusted to the UN special committee. In order to increase its effectiveness, the committee includes the permanent members of the Security Council in addition to the Indian Ocean states. It should be emphasized, however, that the United States and its allies have taken advantage of this for a backstage ballyhod aimed at dragging out the preparations for the Colombo conference.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community invariably support the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They reaffirmed their readiness to promote this, including at the forthcoming Colombo conference, in the May declaration by the Warsaw Pact member states.

But though the leaders of the socialist community states who met in Warsaw in May called for talks with the aim of limiting and reducing the level of military presence and military activity in the Indian Ocean, a different line was heard at the May conference of NATOs leading organs in Brussels: how--if not directly, then indirectly--to use the Atlantic bloc structure for military expansion in the direction of the Persian Gulf, how on the pretext of the events in Iran and Afghanistan to turn West Europe into a transshipment base for punitive operation against the oil-producing countries of the Near East.

Right on th eve of the May NATO meetings Washington strategists began to speak of "lightning troop-transfer operations." This idea, the London weekly THE OBSERVER says, envisages the accelerated delivery of a strike grouping numbering up to 60,000 men with armored and aviation reinforcement facilities to any region of the Near East or the Indian Ocean "where U.S. strategic interests are threatened."

Washington has forced its allies to assume an additional burden in order to allow the United States to intensify its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. In case of need it is planned, in particular, to draw civil aircraft from the Eruopean airlines to maintain an "aerial bridge" across the Atlantic and also to stockpile additional combat equipment "some of which could be utilized by U.S. troops being transferred to a crisis zone."

The Pentagon's desire to broaden the sphere of action of the military alliances has become the general tendency in U.S. relations with its junior partners. Thus in 1978 the operational zone of the ANZUS bloc, to which the United States, Australia and New Zealand belong, was extended to the Indian Ocean. With the deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf there has been talk of the American-Japanese "security treaty," which is formally restricted to the Far East. Now Washington wishes to involve its NATO allies in its military adventures in the Persian Gulf. The buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf and the attempt to make U.S. allies in other parts of the world assistants or accomplices in this process create a serious threat to the peoples' security--both in this vast region, where one-third of mankind lives, and beyond it. The Indian Ocean must become a zone of peace. The overwhelming majority of states situated on its shores want this. And the voice of the socialist community in support of this initiative meets the interests of universal peace.

KUVALDIN LINKS U.S. 'PROPAGANDA,' 'MILITARY INTERFERENCE'

LD210856 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The alleged instability of the new authorities in Iran which are about to collapse at any time has been and remains one of the principal themes of the hostile campaign launched by the United States against Iran after the overthrow of the shah. The propaganda campaign is based on the desire to brainwash the Iranians, kindle discontent and contradictions in the country, discredit the Iranian leaders and make an impression of the imminent collapse of the new regime. The American U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote on August 13, 1979, that is six months after the Iranian revolution, that Iran was fast rolling downhill. Corruption and abuse of power were rapidly growing in the country. The economy was in the state of chaos, production was being reduced. Fierce resistance to the ayatollah was growing. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in January 1980 that millions of people were dissatisfied and disillusioned with the new regime. Some expressed their feelings by joining the struggle against it, other expressed protests or just refused to take part in the national referendums held after the overthrow of the shah. The New York TIMES wrote in May this year that at the time when control in parliament was in the hands of the religious grouping, the division of power and paralizing conflicts which characterized Iran in the post-revolutionary period became almost a constant phenomenon in the political arena. The fierce anti-Iranian propaganda is spearheaded also against individual Iranian leaders. Speaking the other day in a morning programme of the ABC television network, American political observer Jack Anderson said that the CIA would not be surprised if a street civil war broke out in Iran at any moment. The American journalist added that President Bani-Sadr was steadily losing power. The press in the West European countries often acts in unison with Washington. The London FINANCIAL TIMES wrote the other day that Bani-Sadr's attempts to avoid difficulties were more and more reducing confidence in him and creating an impression that he was a leader doomed to failure. The Paris LE MATIN asserted for its part that Bani-Sadr was reshuffling the command of the armed forces in desperate attempts to establish control over the situation which has slipped from his control almost completely. The newspaper believes that although Bani-Sadr wants to show that he enjoys Khomeyni's support, his positions remain very shaky. The developments in Chile and several other countries where the United States took a direct part in overthrowing legitimate regimes and governments attest to the fact that the kindling of subversive propaganda campaigns by Washington always went hand-in-hand with direct military interference. This is also seen on the example of Iran.

KHARKOV ANALYZES JAPANESE ELECTION RESULTS

LD232310 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--TASS political commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The parliamentary election, held in Japan on June 22, secured a majority of seats in both houses of parliament for the Liberal Democratic Party. In comparison with the previous election in October, last year, the Liberal Democrats increased the number of their parliamentary mandates, thus getting an opportunity to form once again a one-party government. Despite the fact that the election campaign was held in a rather difficult political situation in Japan, which made any forecasts difficult, the election results are, nonetheless, not altogether surprising.

For 25 years now, the Liberal Democrats have Japan's ruling party, therefore having bigger opportunities of influencing the voters, than the opposition. The Liberal Democrats took part in the current election being considerably weakened. Its prestige has fallen not only because of the corruption and bribery scandals among its members and the intensification of the inter-party struggle, but primarily due to the growing dissatisfaction of the masses with the party's foreign and domestic policies.

The danger of losing the monopoly of power, which became quite realistic for the Liberal Democratic Party, made its leadership use in the election campaign all the means at their disposal--from the state and propaganda machines to the accumulation of huge sums of money, received as donations from big capital.

For the holding of the current election campaign, the Liberal Democratic Party received over 15,000 million yen from its patronising monopolies. It is not accidental that the influential federation of economic organisations, which is a so-called headquarters of Japanese big business, stated that as the opposition has no such money, it cannot count on success. The Liberal Democrats did not only use for its aims the absence of unity among the opposition parties, but also tried to produce a clash between them. The Socialist Party, to say nothing of Komeito or the Democratic Socialist Party, failed to produce any definite programmes on the key issues which are very important for the Japanese voters, such issues as the Japanese-American military alliance, the rearmament of Japan and the energy crisis. On the contrary, it was clear from the statements by the parties' leaders that they were taking ever-more to the right. As for Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, their ideas do not differ to a considerable extent from those of the Liberal Democratic candidates. That is why they lost many of their votes. It is only the Communist Party of Japan that produced a clear and definite election platform. Yet the right-wing opposition parties adopted the attitude of confrontation with the vicious slander against Japan's communists, which was resorted to by the Liberal Democratic candidates, could not affect the election results of the Japanese Communist Party.

During the election campaign, the Liberal Democratic leadership tuned down the inter-party struggle so as to appear a united party in the eyes of their voters. Under the pretext of trying to "rejuvenate" the party leadership, they wanted to forget the cases of corruption, bribery and other shameful instances within their party. The Liberal Democrats also used for their election purposes the sudden death of the party leader Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, appealing to the voters for "sympathy votes".

The current election results in Japan reflected the power of money and monopoly capital. It is these factors that once again brought the Liberal Democratic Party to state power in Japan. Yet the majority it received in no way means a popular mandate to continue the policy which some time ago took the party to the brink of failure. The continuation of of such policy would inflict irreparable damage to Japan's true national interests and would have dangerous consequences for peace in Asia.

TSVETOV RAPS OKITA REMARKS ON VENICE SUMMIT

OW211038 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Answering questions raised by reporters, Japanese Foreign Minister Okita said that one of the major topics to be taken up at the forthcoming Venice summit will be the Afghanistan situation and countermeasures against the Soviet Union, adding that Japan would try to help resolve this issue by closely cooperating with the United States and its Western allies. Thus Foreign Minister Okita reconfirmed that the Japanese ruling circles are taking an unfriendly stance toward the Soviet Union.

The governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have stated repeatedly that the Soviet forces are kept in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and they would be withdrawn as soon as the danger of external aggression against Afghanistan disappears.

The Carter administration is trying to undermine detente and step up the arms race under the pretext of the so-called Afghan issue, which the Carter administration cooked up for itself. At the Venice summit the United States is planning to rally advanced capitalist countries into a common front to oppose detente. Judging from Foreign Minister Okita's remarks at the press conference, Japan is prepared to become a party to that dangerous plot against peace. Naturally, the Japanese foreign minister's remarks were construed as signifying that Japan would toe Washington's policy at the summit, and reporters asked him how Japan was going to maintain its independence in dealing with political issues.

In reply, Foreign Minister Okita said that if Japan insists too much on its independence, a crack in solidarity will be created. He then talked about how Japan is helping the United States in obstructing an early settlement of the Afghan issue, thus arresting the development of detente. For instance, Okita talked about Japan's economic assistance to Pakistan and other countries neighboring Afghanistan, but acts of aggression against Afghanistan are being launched precisely from Pakistan.

As has been observed quite often in recent years, the Japanese Government's stand on major international issues conflicts with public opinion in Japan. The Japanese people hope that the Venice summit will discuss infliation, employment, trade, energy, finance and other questions related to economic development and the people's livelihood. However, the government, paying attention to the interests of the United States, is trying to dodge discussions on these questions and to demonstrate its support for Washington's policy of sharpening international tension at the summit.

STRENGTHENING OF U.S. BASES IN JAPAN CRITICIZED

OW211125 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] The commander of the U.S. forces in Japan has notified the Sasebo mayor that the U.S. forces plan to expand their naval base at Sasebo and increase the number of U.S. troops there beginning 1 July.

In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator Vinogradov writes:

This report proves that, for the purpose of strengthening the combat capability of its bases in Japan, the United States is now quietly reorganizing these military bases. The United States has been giving Japan a greater role in its hegemonist strategy in Asia. To this end, the United States has been expanding its bases in Japan. Sasebo base is by no means the only base being upgraded by the U.S. forces in Japan.

As is known, particular importance has been given to Okinawa. The U.S. marines stationed on Okinawa have been equipped with new arms, and a port there is all set to accomodate additional warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet.

The U.S. airbase at Yokota, where activity has become remarkably brisk, is being more frequently used as a relay base for moving troops and arms to other parts of the world. The function of Yokosuka Naval Base has also been undergoing a change. The U.S. base at Yokosuka is being turned into a major logistical base for the U.S. aircraft carriers operating in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

All things considered, the United States does not seem to be satisfied with the existing bases it has in Japan. A report on a closed-door hearing held by the Military Construction Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate has been made public recently. The report made clear that the United States had sent to the Japanese Government a list of military facilities to be built in Japan in the coming 5 years to insure fulfillment of the new combat tasks of the U.S. forces. Construction costs for these projects come to a total of about $500 million and these costs are to be borne by the Japanese taxpayers. It should be noted that last year expenses for the upkeep of the U.S. forces in Japan amounted to as much as $1 billion, and now the United States is trying to make Japan bear the full amount of expenses needed for the upkeep of the U.S. forces, an amount of about $2.4 million annually.

The United States has experience in using its military bases in Japan for aggressive purposes, such as during the Korean war and also during the Vietnam war. More recently, when the puppet regime in South Korea was shaking under the pressure of the discontented masses, the U.S. military bases in Japan were put in a high degree of combat readiness and the United States deployed its warships from its bases in Japan to the South Korean waters.

The U.S. forces in Japan are not concealing what their new task is. It is a so-called rapid deployment strategic task which envisages the deployment of marine and air force units to various areas in the world whenever a situation arises which, in the U.S. Government's opinion, requires U.S. military intervention.

The so-called rapid deployment forces include marine and air force units stationed on Okinawa and these forces are all prepared to carry out acts of aggression against sovereign states which refuse to yield to U.S. domination. They are also prepared to take action for the defense of the puppet regime in South Korea. According to the Japanese magazine SEKAI, U.S. marines can be deployed to South Korea in just 3 hours.

Because of these acts of the U.S. forces in Japan, Japan is in danger of being drawn into one U.S. adventure after another. Irrespective of what Japan itself wants, ASAHI EVENING NEWS has written about the possibility of Japan being forced to support punitive operations to be carried out by the combined U.S.-South KoreanCommand if the people in South Korea rise up against the Seoul regime.

Thus, the militaristic commotion started at the U.S. military bases in Japan aims at turning Japan into a strongpoint for aggressive acts that have already been extended to a broad area starting from the Korean Peninsula to the Persian Gulf. It is quite obvious that this presents a great danger to Japan.

VINOGRADOV HITS INCREASED JAPANESE 'MILITARIST ACTIVITY'

LD231053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Vinogradov military-political commentary: "On a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] "Japan has again embarked on the dangerous path of military preparations," a REUTER correspondent has reported from Tokyo. And he had every reason for such a conclusion. Having placed major resources at the disposal of its military department during the seventies, the country's ruling circles have transformed the "self-defense forces," created in defiance of the constitution, into a modern, well-organized and well-armed army. Simultaneously the war industry is developing at an accelerated pace.

The course taken by Tokyo toward the revival of militarism has already based Japan firmly among the 10 strongest--in military terms--in the world. There is now talk of the fact that the country must, it is said, play a military-political role, befitting its economic might, in the international arena.

The implementation of the latest 5-year plan for 1980-1984 for modernizing and expanding the "self-defense forces," serves the attainment of this aim. In keeping with this "5-year plan for militarization" the Japanese generals are to have at their disposal a vast amount of military hardware and weapons, including 500 aircraft, more than 400 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 180 self-propelled assault guns, about 40 warships and a large number of missile launchers. Military expenditure for this period is expected to rise by about 8 percent annually. In all, the implementation of the 5-year program envisages the spending of 12.6 trillion yen.

As we can see, the plan, formulated by the National Defense Agency, is vast. Nevertheless, they had scarcely begun to implement it when the Japanese military clique began insisting that it be fulfilled ahead of schedule--in 4 years. The ruling circles support this course. Thus, in one of his parliamentary speeches, Foreign Minister S. Okita spoke in favor of increasing military expenditure in the next fiscal year by 340-350 billion yen or almost 15 percent more than this year.

Encouraged by the support of the ruling circles, the Japanese militarists have undertaken a genuine "drive" in all directions. They are demanding the preferential development of the military industry, the repeal of the ban on exporting weapons and military hardware, that military expenditure be at least doubled, the introduction of universally compulsory military service and, finally, a review of the constitution in their interests.

This dangerous course is finding the full approval of the United States. Urging Japan onto the path of increasing militarization, Washington is at the same time energetically strengthening its military alliance with Tokyo and is broadening the alliance's sphere of action. Pursuing its own goals in so doing, the United States is striving to bring Japan more "actively" into American imperialism's expansionist strategy. Both countries' military departments have begun formulating concrete plans for carrying out joint military operations in the event of "crisis situations," and have started conducting regular joint exercises and maneuvers. By all accounts the joint militarist demonstrations have become the "favorite pastime" of the U.S. and Japanese military commands. For example, the air force exercises announced for 16-20 June will be the 15th such exercises carried out in the last 18 months. [paragraph continues]

But the participation of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in this spring's "RIMPAC-80" Pacific Ocean naval exercises with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand marked the Japanese military elique's official entry into the international arena.

The marked expansion of international contacts is also one of the directions of the "drive" launched by the Japanese militarists. They have already set up active links with the West European members of NATO and with South Korea. Gen G. Takeda, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the "Self-Defense Forces," recently completed a 2-week voyage during which he "discovered" for the Japanese military such countries as Jordan, Egypt and Israel. A Japanese navy detachment is now on a 5-month voyage. It is planned to visit the ports of eight countries in North and South . merica.

The fact must be noted that the Japanese and U.S. militariest activity is being accompanied by the indispensable fabrications about a certain "Soviet military threat." Washington and Tokyo need this threadbare myth to justify the buildup of both the American military presence in the Far East and of the Japanese military potential. Things have reached the point where, during some exercises the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" are practicing actions to "repel a Soviet invasion." Such was the case in particular during the recent exercises, codenamed "cold weather exercises," conducted by the Japanese army on the archipelago's most northerly island--Hokkadio. It is significant that U.S. Marines were also taking part in these exercises which were conducted according to a clearly provocative scenario.

The further involvement of Japan in the dangerous strategy of the United States and the aspiration of Japan's ruling circles to continue to follow the dangerous path of militarism hardly meets the country's national interests. Japan's right-minded people understand this. "The unfounded policy of hostility toward the USSR," the newspaper AKAHATA warns, "may lead to the failure of Japanese diplomacy."

It would be worthwhile for some people in Tokyo to give thought to this reasonable warning.

FURTHER ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Information Ministry Report

LD231330 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Information Ministry of Afghanistan has reported that 1 Soviet division and 108 tanks are leaving Kabul for the Soviet Union across the Salang Pass north of the Afghan capital. They are withdrawn in keeping with an agreement with the Afghan Government. As is known the limited Soviet Army contingent was sent to Afghanistan as the request of its government to defend the country from a foreign aggression. The Afghan general Gol Aqa has said that the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops clearly shows that the present situation in the country is totally different from what is described by the Western media. In this connection a correspondent of the French newspaper L'HUMANITE in a report from Kabul refuted Western allegations about a general strike of merchants and demonstrations in the capital. The correspondent says that the situation in Kabul is absolutely calm and that the curfew was recently reduced by 1 hour.

Mironov: Description of Withdrawal

LD231946 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The news of the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw a number of its military units whose stay in Afghanistan has become unnecessary is meeting with widespread response in the world. A limited contingent of Soviet troops entered Afghanistan at the end of last year at the Afghan Government's request, based on the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty. Hear is how PRAVDA's Kabul correspondent, Leonid Mironov, describes the withdrawal of a Soviet Army unit:

Early in the morning on Sunday tank and infantry units began to leave the suburbs of Kabul. Inhabitants of the local villages came to say farewell and to shake hands for the last time. A white-haired elder of the village of (Qala-e), Haji (Ahmad Nur), standing among the Soviet soldiers said: The Afghan people are grateful to these Soviet men for coming to aid at a time of stress. Thanks to their presence the outside counterrevolutionaries failed to organize widespread aggression against Afghanistan, and the mercenary bands fell short of frustrating the spring sowing on the plots that used to belong to landlords and now are the property of those who before the reform had little or no land. We shall always remember your help, said Haji (Ahmad Nur). A local teacher (Murzai Holum) came up to a group of Soviet tankmen. He told them that before the eyes of his, terrorists had burned their school. The youngsters could not study for several months. Soviet soldiers helped them build a new school and the village, (Murzai Holum) said, will always be thankful.

The road between Kabul and Khayr Khana, an Afghan port on the river Amu Darya which lies opposite the Soviet port Termez, is often called the road of friendship: It carries an endless flow of heavy-duty trucks loaded with fuel, food and consumer goods from the Soviet border to the Afghan capital; and in the opposite direction traditional Afghan exports meant for the Soviet Union.

There's the signal for beginning the march, and tanks and armored vehicles with Soviet soldiers start on their way home. They have to cover 500 km along the road of friendship.

TRADE JOURNAL VIEWS USSR-AFGHAN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

LD231306 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--The April of 1978 in Afghanistan created "new favourable opportunities for further strengthening of Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation", writes the Soviet journal VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA (FOREIGN TRADE). The journal points out that the agreement between the governments of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the economic and technical cooperation envisages assistance to Afghanistan in the construction of a mining and dressing complex at the Ainak deposit, in the construction of an oil refinery with a capacity of 500 thousand tons of oil a year, in the development of oil deposits in the north of Afghanistan. It is also planned to build power projects, to create a reliable system of air services between various districts of Afghanistan. Cooperation in the training of cadres is widening. The Soviet Union built and presented to the Afghan people the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, the motor transport technicum and the mining and petroleum technicum where 2,400 specialists can be trained. More than 60 thousand Afghan citizens were trained in different specialists by Soviet specialists. The journal reports that the USSR will give technological assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in setting up five more educational centres which will be training workers in metal processing, in the construction of irrigation projects and highways, and agricultural workers.

INDIAN OFFICIAL ON SOVIET INTENTIONS IN DRA

LD201311 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 20, TASS--Secretary of India's Ministry of External Affairs Eric Gonsalves said in an interview to the newspaper [illegible]AB TIMES that the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan prese[illegible]s no danger, the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA reports from Kuwait. He said India does not agre[illegible] to the view of the West that the Soviet Union seeks to reach the warm waters of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Pakistan's and Iran's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs has been established, Eric Gonsalves stressed.

INDIAN CP WELCOMES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD231754 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 23, TASS--The Communist Party of India, peace-loving states and forces throughout the world warmly welcome the initiative of the Soviet Government to withdraw a part of Soviet armed units from Afghanistan whose stay is no more at present considered necessary, says a statement by the secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, N.K. Krishnan.

"This step taken by the Soviet Union proves to the hilt the sincerity of its policy in relation to Afghanistan", the statement says. "The Soviet Union has always declared that the presence of a limited contingent of its troops in Afghanistan is only meant to safeguard the national sovereignty of Afghanistan from armed military intervention from outside. The latest step taken by it is a manifestation of its firm and abiding peace policy."

"It is significant", the statement says further, "that both the U.S. imperialists and Beijing rulers have come out dismissing this far-reaching step taken by the Soviet Union. They have thereby shown that they are the real criminals operating behind the so-called 'Afghan crisis' and that they are only using this crisis as a pretext for their pre-planned drive against peace and the national liberation movement."

AGHA SHAHI STATEMENT ON 'HOSTILITIES' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD202142 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Pakistani foreign minister, Agha Shahi, has said in London that his government is incapable to ensure on its own a stop to hostilities against Afghanistan by the Afghan rebels based on Pakistani territory. He said the Pakistani Government is incapable of sealing up the border on its own. The statement confirms that the Pakistani authorities have at last clearly recognized the fact that provocative military actions are being carried out against Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan.

CIA 'STIRS UP' SEPARATIST SENTIMENTS IN NORTHEAST INDIA

LD212216 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 21, TASS--New facts which are indicative of involvement of U.S. special services in the events in India's northeast became known here. As is reported by the weekly NEW DELHI, CIA agents in accordance with the "Brahmaputra project" have been engaging in stirring up separatist sentiments in India's northeast for several years now with a view to forcibly separating that part of the country and creating a so-called "buffer state".

A special circular, prepared for the CIA by the "special operations service" of George Washington University, was sent from Washington to the U.S. Embassy way back in 1978. The circular recommended that all U.S. citizens should use local residents in the realization of that provocative "project". The circular assigned a special role to Christian missionaries from Western countries, working in the area.

Since then the northeastern areas of India have become an object of special attention of U.S. special and diplomatic services. As it became known here, representatives of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, too, repeatedly went there for the purpose of gathering an appropriate information. The national, cultural and linguistic peculiarities of more than a hundred nationalities and tribes dwelling there became the subject of their "study".

Acting on the "divide and rule" British colonialists' principle, agents of U.S. secret services in every way sow discord between local tribes and the rest of the Indian population, coordinate the anti-government actions of separatist groupings in seven states and union territories of the area.

Shedding light on the intrigues of external forces, the weekly current wrote that it is for a long time already that Western powers have been seeking at any costs to create in the area a new "state" at the expense of India's territory.

According to observers' appraisals, the brazen interference by foreign states considerably complicates the situation in India's northeast and undermines the central government's efforts aimed at solving the country's socio-economic problems.

PHAM VAN DONG ON REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESSES

LD232002 Moscow in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Vietnam is in a situation when peace and the danger of a new war coexist. Military actions can break out at any time, declared Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, in an interview for the press. The Beijing expansionists only recently issued cynical threats that they would teach a new lesson to Vietnam. For this reason the Communist Party of Vietnam, the armed forces and all the people continue to maintain vigilance and are ready to inflict a decisive defeat in any situation to the aggressive designs and actions of the enemy. The Vietnamese people are defending their homeland, at the same time giving all their strength to overcoming difficulties in the national economy, increasing production and on this basis to improve living conditions of the working people and to consistently develop the socialist revolution in the whole country.

We are proud of the successes of the Vietnamese revolution achieved in the past few years, of the total victory over the American aggressors, the completion of the liberation and unification of the whole country, the progress made by all of Vietnam along the road of constructing socialism and of inflicting a defeat on Beijing's reactionary group, who in cahoots with American imperialism, undertook the first expansionist attempt, continued Pham Van Dong.

We were previously a people who had lost their homeland. Today we have become masters in our own country and society. We hold high and reliably the banner of independence, freedom and socialism and stand in the front ranks of progressive mankind fighting for the victory of noble ideals. We believe firmly that on the basis of utilizing the immense resources of Vietnam, the selflessness and creative talents of our people and relying also on the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and friends the world over, our people will at the end of the eighties take an important step along the road of building socialism and defending their homeland.

On the Indochinese Peninsula, Vietnam and Laos are marching steadfastly towards socialism. Steadfastly marching towards this goal also is Kampuchea, which is renewing and further developing itself. The three Indochinese countries, as a result of having signed mutual treaties and having strengthened their ties of solidarity as never before, have achieved and continue to achieve important successes in construction and defense, thus contributing their own share to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Chinese expansionism and hegemonism represent a continuous danger for the countries of Southeast Asia, said Pham Van Dong in conclusion. This truth is more and more apparent. This is why there has recently been a tendency for the countries of Indochina and ASEAN to carry out a dialogue on the questions of developing friendly relations and cooperation. Such a tendency corresponds both to the interests of each individual country and the interests of the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

BLOKHIN ADDRESSES CEREMONY ON LE DUAN LENIN PEACE PRIZE

LD201931 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi, June 20, TASS--The Lenin Peace Prize has been presented in an official ceremony here today to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan. The high award was conferred on him for his outstanding services performed in the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace.

Addressing the ceremony, Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the Committee for the International Lenin Peace Prizes, pointed out that Soviet people know Le Duan as a true internationalist, a tireless fighter for consolidating the socialist community and strengthening the unity of international communist and working class movement, for strengthening universal peace and security of peoples.

The awarding of the international Lenin prize to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Part of Vietnam Le Duan, Nikolay Blokhin stressed, is a worthy evaluation of his services, as well as a recognition of great contribution made by the Vietnamese people to the common cause in the struggle for peace all over the world.

Le Duan said in his reply address that this high award refers in the first place to the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people, who scored grandiose victories over the past half a century.

Our people is invincible due to internationalist solidarity with the communists and friends in all continents, above all with the fraternal Soviet people, Le Duan stressed.

The speaker said that international reaction and U.S. imperialism are building up arms race, trying to reverse the world to the cold war times and building up tensions in many parts of the world. U.S. imperialism is strengthening alliance with the reactionary grouping of Beijing's ruling circles, which are engaged in a frenzied campaign against the revolutionary forces seriously threatening peace, independence and freedom of peoples.

The Beijing expansionists following into the footsteps of imperialism, will undoubtedly suffer a disgraceful defeat. Rising to struggle, the peoples of the world are becoming masters of their destiny. The socialist countries have today powerful potentialities in order to thwart the adventurous plans of militaristic forces.

Together with all peace-loving peoples of the world the Vietnamese working people are enthusiastically welcoming the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and the declaration adopted by them, which epitmoizes the goodwill and determination of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community to struggle for creating a healthier international climate.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR has opened a new chapter in the history of our combat solidarity. The Communist Party of Vietnam and the working people of the SRV, Le Duan said, will devote all of their energies to a further strengthening of the great friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, with other fraternal socialist countries, to strengthening the relations of friendship with Laos and Kampuchea, solidarity with all states, which treasure peace and justice all over the world.

SHISHLIN ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA PRIOR TO CARTER VISIT

LD232003 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Esteemed listener, here is an article by Soviet publicist Nikolay Shishlin. He writes:

In connection with the forthcoming visit of U.S. President Carter to Yugoslavia, in Western propaganda arguments have again appeared about the future of (?Yogoslavia). It should be said that these arguments are strange. Their quintessence consists in the fact that Carter's visit will allegedly strengthen Yugoslavia's independence and that it will manifest the United States' resolve to defend its independent policy, which plays a prominent role in the nonaligned movement. I repeat, Nikolay Shishlin goes on, these arguments are all the more odd because authoritative Yugoslav circles have repeatedly stated that Socialist Yugoslavia needs nobody's patronage and that it alone can successfully defend its interests.

Yugoslavia is also pursuing an active line in international relations. It maintains and develops intensive international ties. One part of these ties are Yugoslav-American relations. And here, in all likelihood, there is something to discuss. For instance, economic relations between Yugoslavia and the United States have still not been balanced. As is known, the United States occupied fourth place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade, after the Soviet Union, the FRG and Italy. Last year's exports to the United States amounted to $370 million and imports $1 billion. The trade deficit with the United States is not expected to be reduced this year either.

Evidently there are also political issues which interest both sides. In the present-day world, where everything is interlinked, even countries remote from one another in the geographical and historical respect as well by the character of their social system, can always find certain points of contact. Let it be said parenthetically that the Soviet Union has never considered that, should the United States participate in some political event or other, matters are bound to be turned upside down. The Soviet Union is always true to the principle of independence of all states, large, medium and small. As regards Soviet-Yugoslav relations, Nikolay Shishlin continues, they have deep historical roots. The friendship of our two countries is cemented by combat brotherhood in World War II, internationalist solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism.

It is true that in Soviet-Yugoslav relations there were different complications, but they were overcome long ago. The relations between our two countries and becoming more and more meaningful from year to year, and mutual cooperation is developing. How do matters stand, for instance, in the economy? As I have already mentioned, the Soviet Union occupies first place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. It should be said that trade between the two countries is well-balanced and is continually increasing. Last year, the Soviet Union's share in Yugoslavia's foreign trade amounted to nearly 17 percent. The ties between our countries in the spheres of culture, science and arts are also rich and varied. Comprehensive ties between the CPSU and the LCY as well as between state organs of our countries are being maintained. The Soviet Union rates highly the peaceful course of Socialist Yugoslavia.

On most important international problems the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have the same or similar attitudes. This creates a certain base for their parallel actions in the struggle for disarmament, strengthening of security, for the overcoming of crisis situations and the affirmation of the right of the people to their free development.

Are the Soviet and Yugoslav approaches to problems of work politics always identical on everything? Not always. But to note this fact cannot hide that, on main issues, the vital interests of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are identical. This reveals broad scope for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation on the international scene.

In the sad days when the Yugoslav peoples were saying farewell to Josip Broz Tito, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting with Yugoslavia's leadership. He stressed that at his meetings with Josip Broz Tito the basic joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents were adopted which now too represent the firm foundation of the close cooperation between the two states. The Soviet leadership, Leonid Brezhnev stressed at that meeting, wants Soviet-Yugoslav relations to have always an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality.

Yugoslav leaders also rated highly the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in every sphere, along both state and party lines. Both sides expressed their resolve to continue to expand comprehensively the ties between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The co-operation over many years between the USSR and Yugoslavia testifies, Nikolay Shishlin writes in conclusion, that the peoples of Yugoslavia have in the Soviet Union a loyal and reliable friend. The Soviet people have always wanted and want to see Socialist Yugoslavia as a united, monolithic and prospering country. It is in line with this wish that the Soviet policy toward Yugoslavia is being formulated, a policy which is, in the true sense of the word, a friendly policy.

SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN GDR 10-16 JULY

LD210910 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--As is reported here, it is planned to hold exercises of Soviet troops, which are temporarily staying in the territory of the German Democratic Republic, in the areas of Stendal, Magdeburg, Cottbus and Brandenburg from July 10 to 16 with the aim of determining the level of training and coordination of actions by units and elements of the land forces and the airforce. Nearly 30 thousand men are expected to take part in the exercises.

ROMANIA'S TROFIN MEETS ENERGY MINISTERS IN MOSCOW

AU191945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--Virgil Trofin, minister of mining, oil and geology, now on a visit to the USSR, had talks with B.F. Bratchenko, minister of coal industry, S.A. Orudzhev, minister of the gas industry, and N.A. Maltsev, minister of oil industry.

Analyzed on those occasions were the stage and possibilities of developing the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in coal, natural gas and oil.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD, TALKS WITH ROMANOV

ID230801 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[LENTASS Report: "Friendly Conversation in the Smolnyy"]

[Text] G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, is familiarizing himself with the experience of the CPSU in directing the planning and administration of the national economy. He arrived in Leningrad from Moscow on 11 June.

At Pulkovo Airport the guest was met by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; Yu F. Soloyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and N. Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. Among those who met him was Angel Todorov, Bulgarian consul general in Leningrad.

G. Filipov viewed the exhibition in the Memorial Hall of the Monument of the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square. G. Filipov and G.V. Romanov laid flowers in front of the memorial's central sculptural group.

In the evening the guest was present at a concert by the V.V. Andreyev Russian People's Orchestra in the philharmonic society's great hall.

G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited the Smolnyy yesterday. A friendly conversation took place with G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CRSU Obkom.

G.V. Romanov described the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and increase production efficiency and the quality of all work in the light of the directives of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Great attention was paid to the elaboration and realization of the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad City and Oblast in the 10th 5-year Plan, production concentration and specialization of production, the management of the economy, the development of the Leningraders' socialist competition under the motto "from high quality work by everyone to high labor efficiency by the collective!", and the forms and methods of party organizations' political and organizational activity.

G. Filipov reported on the elaboration of Bulgaria's 5-year program of economic and social development and on the improvement of leadership of the planning and administration of the national economy. Taking part in the conversation were Yu. F. Soloyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; N. Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; and V.N. Grebennikov, acting sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the Smolnyy G. Filipov viewed the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum and laid flowers at the historic building's monument to the leader of the proletariat. At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetary the guest from the fraternal country honored the memory of the Leningraders and soldiers who fell in the defense of the city in the Great Patriotic War years and laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland. An honor guard of soldiers from the Leningrad garrison was drawn up by the memorial's eternal flame. In the afternoon, G. Filipov visited the Svetlana association and then visited Petrodvorets.

Departure From Leningrad

LD230803 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] The visit to our country by G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has ended. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, he was acquainting himself with CPSU experience in leading the planning and management of the country's national economy.

The guest spent 2 days in Leningrad. Yesterday G. Filipov went aboard the cruiser Aurora, inspected newly constructed buildings on Vasilyevskiy Island and the Pribaltiyskaya Hotel and visited the V.I. Lenin Sports-Concept Complex and the Petropavlovskaya Fortress. The same day he departed for home.

G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was seen off at Pulkovo airport by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad party gorkom; and N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. Angel Todorov, Bulgarian general consul in Leningrad, was in the send-off party.

PELSHE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD201601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left Moscow for the GDR 16 June to exchange experience of party work.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and other officials. The send-off party included H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

At the airport in Berlin the delegation was met by E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, and other officials.

On the same day E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the delegation headed by A.Ya. Pelshe.

At the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission there was a talk between the delegation and members of the commission on the exchange of experience in organizing party control and strengthening party discipline.

At the USSR Embassy in the GDR A.Ya. Pelshe presented E. Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples which he has been awarded for his great services in the consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and in connection with his 70th birthday.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS PAUL WERNER IN BERLIN

LD201603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and SED, a group of CPSU party workers headed by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Letters, visited the GDR 9 through 13 June to exchange experience of party work.

Paul Werner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the Soviet comrades during their stay in the GDR and had a friendly conversation with them.

GDR MEDALS PRESENTED TO USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD191505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Unattributed report under the general headline "Awards Conferred"]

[Text] A ceremony to present GDR "comradeship-in-arms" gold and silver medals to military leaders of the Soviet Armed Forces has held at the GDR Embassy in Moscow on 11 June. By order of Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, they were awarded for valiant military labor and services rendered in increasing the GDR's defense capability and strengthening combat collaboration with the GDR National People's Army and in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The awards were presented by H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Among those awarded gold "comradeship-in-arms" medals were USSR Deputy Ministers of Defense Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Colonel General Engineer N.F. Shestopalov and Colonel General Engineer V.M. Shabanov, and also Army General I.N. Shkadov, Army General V.I. Varennikov and others.

A speech was delivered on behalf of the recipients by Chief Marshal Of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov.

DELEGATION STUDIES CPCZ LEADERSHIP OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

LD201605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "According To Cooperation Plan"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and CPCZ, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, visited Czechoslovakia 9 through 15 June. The delegation acquainted itself with experience of party leadership of the social sciences, had meetings and conversations at the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and visited a number of scientific establishments and institutions.

The delegation was received by V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

REPORT ON CONCLUSION OF CARTER'S VISIT TO ITALY

LD211202 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko and Gennadiy Shishkin report: U.S. President Carter's two-day talks with the Italian leaders--Alessandro Pertini, president of the republic, and Francesco Cossiga, chairman of the Council of Ministers--ended here. Carter's visit to Rome was accompanied with unprecedented measures to ensure his personal security and proceeded in the conditions of great secrecy. The newspaper DAILY AMERICAN published here for Americans points out that Mr Carter appeared in the streets of the city accompanied by police and soldiers with rifles and submachine guns at the ready. Small grouplets of Italians gathered on his way, and only few of them greeted him.

Local observers pointed out that the U.S. President's tour to Western Europe coincided with the complication of the internal political situation in the United States and with the popularity of Mr Carter himself being at the lowest ebb over the entire period of his tenure of office in the White House.

The joint statement for the press, issued as a result of the visit, contains general assurances of support for the U.S. known position on the events in Afghanistan, on the situation in the Middle East and in Iran and on the Camp David deal. The statement says that the two sides welcome the steps which are being taken by NATO leadership to build up its military machine and the long-term program in this field elaborated by the bloc as well as last year's decision of the NATO Council on deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Summing up the results of Carter's visit, the Milan newspaper IL GIORNO emphasizes that despite the assurances of "complete identity of views" it is well known that there are many unresolved questions between Italy and the USA and that such assurances have no sense in the conditions when "one side remains subordinated and the other one commands it".

PRAVDA: SCHMIDT 'VERY IRRITATED' BY CARTER LETTER

LD231401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Flagrant Pressure"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 June--The U.S. administration is continuing to bring flagrant pressure to bear on other Western states with a view to forcing them to abandon their independent steps in foreign policy and to imposing on them Washington's line toward the aggravation of the international situation. That is how many political observers in Bonn assess the circumstances connected with the letter from President J. Carter to FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt which has been made public here.

DER STERN has published a version of this letter, in which Carter warns Schmidt against "reaching, during his trip to Moscow, any accord with the Soviet Union which might defer the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads." The journal has assessed this letter as a "warning" couched in "severe tones."

Confirming the existence of such a letter, an FRG Government spokesman denied at a press conference in Bonn that it contains a "warning" to the FRG Government. He stated that the U.S. administration is familiar with the FRG chancellor's views and position and with H. Schmidt's frequent statements on the issue.

DPA notes that "contrary to the official version, the letter has obviously clouded the atmosphere of relations between the two states."

Paris, 19 June--The newspaper LE QUOTIDINE DE PARIS reports today that according to persistent rumors in the West German capital, Schmidt was "very irritated" by Carter's tone, which was "very close to an order." This anger on Schmidt's part was caused by "the style of the President's statement" to judge by which the Washington leaders do not trust the chancellor.

Despite initial official denials, LE QUOTIDINE DE PARIS stresses, Bonn government circles now admit that Carter's message "could be construed as a warning to the chancellor."

These circles strongly suspect that Brzezinski considerably assisted the outbreak of U.S.-West German differences.

IZVESTIYA: 'STORMY REACTION' TO OREJA REMARKS ON NATO

LD241003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "At What Price"]

[Text] Madrid--The topic of "Spain and NATO," which is not new to Spaniards, has agitated the country's public opinion in recent days. This is the result of an interview with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre published in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, in which he explains the country's foreign policy.

The year 1981 has been named as "a good date" for Spain to join NATO. He pointed out that a simple majority in parliament will be sufficient to resolve this question.

The minister's statement, according to local commentators, has caused a stormy reaction both in political circles inside the country itself and outside it. The press cites statements and declarations condemning the plans for Spain to join NATO. Commenting on the published interviews, an EL PAIS editorial says that this statement assumes "special significance" on the eve of U.S. President J. Carter's official visit to the country, but it has been made, the newspaper emphasizes, at a time when efforts are being made in Europe to reduce tension--which is what the Madrid meeting of representatives of the all-European conference participant countries, scheduled for the fall, is called upon to do.

A Spanish Communist Party Central Committee resolution sharply condemns the government's decision, announced in the foreign minister's interview, to make Spain's joining NATO conditional on the restoration of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar and on the country's admission to the Common Market. This "position," as Enrique Mugica, member of the leadership of the country's largest opposition party--the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which is also resolutely opposed to Spain's joining the North Atlantic pact and demands, like the Communist Party, the holding of a referendum on this question--declared, attests to the difficulties which the country has encountered in the negotiations on entry to the EEC. But is not such a "price" for this step fraught with too dangerous consequences?--many observers here are asking.

Despite public protests, at a dinner with journalists Oreja reaffirmed the government's position with regard to NATO. He especially emphasized that A. Suarez, the head of government, resolutely advocates the country's joining the North Atlantic bloc.

EGYPT 'BLUFFING' ON ARAB SUPPORT FOR CAMP DAVID

LD212254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1459 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 June, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyev writes:

As-Sadat, the president of Egypt, speaking on Israeli television on Friday, stated that other Arab countries are allegedly intending to join in the "Egyptian-Israeli peace talks" at the end of this year.

It is hard to imagine a more groundless statement. It is well known that the Arab world decisively condemns the treacherous policy of the As-Sadat regime and his deal with the Israeli aggressor under aegis of the United States. The National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which is the core of the Arab countries in their struggle against the capitulationary line of As-Sadat, has stressed more than once the necessity of stepping up the boycott of the Camp David policy and the struggle against the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

The talks between the king of Jordan and U.S. President Carter were another confirmation of the firmness of the position of the Arab world. The Jordanian monarch told the patron of the "Camp David style" separate peace that Jordan shares the opinion of other Near East countries that the separate peace between Cairo and Tel Aviv does not contribute to the cause of settling the Near East conflict. Israel is using such a "peace" to intensify its colonizing policy, King Husayn pointed out.

Nothing could be clearer. But why does President as-Sadat try to present things as if the Arab world intends to support his treacherous policy, the deal with Tel Aviv? The answer is obvious: President as-Sadat is bluffing. As the saying goes he is tyring to put on a brave face.

AS-SADAT'S COLLABORATION WITH DEPOSED SHAH CONDEMNED

LD230027 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has ordered the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and other bodies to let those close to the deposed shah of Iran gradually join Egyptian diplomatic, military and economic missions, as well as Egyptian delegations sent abroad.

In its first phase, As-Sadat's order stipulates, the followers of the former shah should be added to Egyptian missions and delegations as experts, advisers and guards, and even as servants. A study is taking place on how to add these persons later to the structure of Egypt's permanent representations abroad. The reason behind this order from As-Sadat is a personal request from the shah, who, in a talk with the Egyptian president, complained that the status of Iranian refugees in Egypt does not give those close to him the possibility of contacting foreign political quarters which sympathize with him or his agents and supporters abroad, in spite of the excellent treatment accorded those close to him by Egyptian authorities.

Information elicited from well-informed circles indicates that the shah wants to form a unified front of Iranian political refugees all over the world. The shah considers the formation of such a front a basic phase in realizing the ultimate aim of toppling the Khomeyni regime and restoring the monarchy to Iran. It is known that the shah's plans meet with full support in the United States. The Americans themselves suggested that Iranians be allowed to join Egyptian delegations. They got the idea from the fact delegates opposed to the Afghan revolution were allowed to join the Iranian revolution delegation which took part in the latest session of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan.

COMMENT,REPORTAGE ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

Biryukov: 'Washington's Plots'

LD202146 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The echo of the explosion in the capital of Grenada reverberated on all continents. The world public is outraged by the fact that a bomb was put under a rostrum with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other members of the government of that soverign state. Reactionary forces thus attempted to deal a blow to the democratic gains of the people of that Latin American country.

In his address to the nation, Maurice Bishop has, according to international information agencies, put the blame of the terrorist act on the United States. The crime is traced to the former dictator Eric M. Gairy whose overthrow on March 13, 1979, marked the beginning of a process of democratic changes in Grenada. In a relatively short period of time, Grenada's security organs have exposed two plots against the government, hatched by Gairy and his supporters with the participation of the CIA.

The desire on the part of the Latin American countries to gain economic independence, to consolidate their sovereignty, to pursue an independent foreign policy and to establish once and for all the principle of equality of rights in the inter-American relations is an important sign of the times. This situation is not to the liking of Washington which has traditionally regarded Latin America as its strategic backyard. To defend its neocolonialist interests, U.S. imperialism uses all the means at its disposal for freedom and democracy. The United States increasingly resorts to terror.

The criminal act in Saint Georges is only one instance of the numerous crimes committed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Latin America. The agency prepared and executed the 1973 military coup d'etat in Chile, overthrowing the popular unity government and murdering its leader Salvadore Allende. CIA agents in 1976 took part in organizing the assassination of Orlando Letelier, who was minister in the popular unity government of Chile.

In Langley, U.S. intelligence agents prepared more than twenty times attempts on Fidel Castro as well as terrorist acts against other Cuban revolution figures. "Specialists" from the U.S. intelligence service also wanted to assassinate Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley and head of the Panamanian Government Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Two months ago a murderer hired by the Central Intelligence Agency shot and killed during a mass in a cathedral Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Salvador's head of the Catholic church opposed to local reactionaries and their northern patrons.

The growing momentum of the people's liberation movement has spread over Latin America like brush-fire confirming that the dictatorial regimes supported by U.S. imperialism will not be saved by the bloody reprisals or Washington's plots. The time and truth are on the side of the Latin American patriots who draw their strength from the solidarity of all the progressive forces of the world.

Attempted Jamaican Coup

LD240848 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Havana, June 24, TASS--A group of plotters, arrested in the capital of Jamaica by security agencies two days ago, had planned to overthrow the progressive government of Prime Minister Michael Manley and to establish a reactionary regime on the island. The details of the coup, as has been learned during the investigation, were worked out by army and police officers in Kingston. A certain Lingren, military attache at the American Embassy in Jamaica, frequently attended their secret meetings.

The rebellion was timed for the night from Sunday to Monday. The plotters planned to arrive in several armoured cars at the residence of the prime minister and to arrest him. They hoped to force Michael Manley to make a statement on the national radio on the transfer of power and to kill him afterwards. The counter-revolutionaries in their plans greatly relied on the opposition Labour Party and right-wing pro-fascist groups.

The conspiracy was prepared with direct participation of the United States Central Intelligence Agency--this is the consensus of opinion of the progressive public of Jamaica and other countries of the region.

Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, said in his message to Michael Manley, that United States imperialism seeks to frustrate the process of socio-economic transformations in the region by means of physical extermination of progressive leaders.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BLAS ROCA; DISCUSSION HELD

LD172306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has received in the Kremlin Blas Roca, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of State, president of the National Assembly of the people's government of the Cuban republic. A discussion took place, which was conducted in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

FIDEL CASTRO CITED ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD CUBA

LD181449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Exposing Slander; Speech by F. Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 15 June--F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has resolutely condemned U.S. policy vis-a-vis Cuba. Addressing a ceremonial rally in Las Tunas Province to mark the opening of a new complex of medical institutions, he stressed that Washington systematically pursues a policy of intervention, enmity and aggression against socialist Cuba.

Operating from positions of slander and hypocrisy, imperialist propaganda is now trying to kick up a provocative ballyhoo over the Cuban antisocial elements that have arrived in the United States. In this connection F. Castro pointed out that the United States has become a refuge for criminals and torturers of the peoples, including those of Cuba, Vietnam and Nicaragua. Did not the United States receive with open arms the dictator Batista's butchers. [paragraph continues]

Who fled from Cuba after the victory of the revolution? It also gave a hero's welcome to venal figures who had robbed the Cuban people of millions of dollars under pro-American governments.

The Cuban people are now capable of rebuffing any encroachments by imperialist circles, F. Castro went on the stress. He expressed confidence that the imperialists will learn their lesson from this, noting that the "stupid" U.S. policy vis-a-vis Cuba has produced no results whatever for Washington. What has Washington gotten from 20 years of hostile, aggressive action against Cuba? The only thing is that we have become stronger, F. Castro pointed out. We are prepared to fight for our convictions and dignity and we will uphold them at any price, whatever the cost.

F. Castro also dwelt on the tremendous successes in the public health sphere achieved by Cuba, which, as is well known, leads Latin America in terms of this indicator. He called on the working people of the island of liberty to work still more persistently and still more efficiently and productively in the name of consolidating the Cuban revolution's gains.

CPSU CC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ARGENTINE CP LEADER'S DEATH

LD191501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Soviet communists, the CPSU Central Committee expresses sincere condolences to the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee and all Argentine communists of your country on the death of Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez.

From his youth G. Arnedo Alvarez had devoted all his strength and ebullient energy to the struggle for the Argentine people's interests, for a better future for his country, and for the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism.

People in the Soviet Union knew G. Arnedo Alvarez well as a steadfast revolutionary fighter, convinced Marxist-Leninist and proven friend of the CPSU and our country. He made a great contribution to strengthening the fraternal relations between the communist parties of Argentina and the Soviet Union and to developing the friendship between the Soviet and Argentine peoples.

Please convey our sincere condolences to G. Arnedo Alvarez' family.

We mourn with you, dear Argentine comrades, your grave loss.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HEID 23 JUNE

Opening of Session

ID231434 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held here today.

The meeting heard a report by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and took a decision on the question of convening the next 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The resolution of the plenary meeting on this issue is published in the press today.

The CPSU Central Committee heard a report by Andrey Gromyko, Politbureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister for foreign affairs, "On the International Situation and Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union."

The following speakers took part in the discussion of the reports by Leonid Brezhnev and Andrey Gromyko: Aleksey Vatchenko, president of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Eduard Shevardnadza, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Valentin Makeyev, second secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; Yuriy Soloyev, first secretary of the Leningrad City CPSU Committee; Aleksandr Chakovskiy, editor-in-chief of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Executive Board; Grigoriy Gorban, a worker of the Zhdanov Azovstal metal works named after Ordzhonikidze (the Donetsk region); Karl Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Ivan Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU CC plenary meeting adopted a resolution on Andrey Gromyko's report which is also published in the press.

At that the CPSU CC plenary meeting finished its work.

Brezhnev Report

ID231506 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 23 Jun 80

["Report by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's report at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee:

"The time for convening the next congress, determined by the party rules, falls due next year. In this connection the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee proposes to convene the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on February 23, 1981.

"Each congress opened new horizons before our party and country. I am convinced that this will fully apply to the forthcoming congress which is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of struggle at the new stage of communist construction.

"The complexity and scope of tasks in domestic policy increase with the country's development. Every step forward towards an improvement of the international situation requires much effort. The aggressive imperialist circles are trying to put pressure on the Soviet Union, on the positions of socialism as a whole. They are pressing almost for an isolation of the Soviet Union. But their reactions in this direction began to misfire from the outset."

"This is decisively due to the immeasurable growth of the USSR's economic potential and defense might, to the still further strengthening of our society's socio-political and ideological unity. A tremendous role was played also by the fact that we displayed restraint and consistency, and resisted attempts to push us off the course defined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

"Our course has formed, its correctness has been tried out by practice. It has yielded its positive results in the field of both domestic and foreign policy. At the same time life is setting before us new tasks and it will be at the congress that we will have to determine the roads of solving them."

"In accordance with the existing traditions, the following agenda of the congress is suggested:

"1. The report of the CPSU Central Committee and further tasks of the party in the sphere of the home and foreign policy. The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee recommends to approve General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Brezhnev as the speaker.

"2. The report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU. The speaker is Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Gennadity Sizov.

"3. The main directions of the economic and social development of the CPSU in 1981-1985. The speaker is Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alekxey Kosygin.

"4. Election of the main bodies of the party.

As to the quota of representation, it is suggested that one delegate from 3,350 party members should be nominated for the 26th congress.

Thus, every delegate will represent a somewhat larger number of communists than at the 25th congress. This is connected with the increase of the membership of our party. Its membership as of April 1 was 17,193,376.

"In accordance with the rules, delegates to the 26th congress will be elected by secret ballot at regional and territorial party conferences and at congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

"The Political Bureau of the CPSU Committee deems it expedient to elect at regional party conferences the delegates from the communist parties of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, that is from organizations with a great number of communists.

"On the whole, there is no need to change the traditional procedure of the election of the delegates to the congress.

"Now concerning the time schedule of the election campaign. The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee regards it possible.

- To hold meetings of primary party organizations in September-November of this year;

- To hold district, city and area party conferences in November-December of the same year;

- To hold regional and territorial party conferences in December 1980-January 1981;

- To hold congresses of the communist parties of the union republics in January-early February 1981.

"The election campaign on the eve of a congress is a special time in the party's life; a time that is an extremely responsible one.

"In the past years we have accumulated valuable experience of communist construction. We must now approach with care everything that is positive in our work, be it in town or countryside."

"At the same time it is necessary to take a critical look at omissions and shortcomings which, unfortunately, exist in the practice of economic management and in party work. We spoke about this at plenary meetings of the Central Committee. But the election campaign obliges us again and again to make an all-round analysis of the work of party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress. Preparations for a new congress are a mighty lever to raise the political and labour activity both of communists and of non-party members.

"I assume that proper attention will be given at party meetings and conferences to all aspects of party work--political, organizational and ideological."

"It should be stressed that the maximum of energy must be exerted to fulfill and overfulfill the plan of the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period, to launch projects on schedule, to ensure the steady functioning of the national economy in 1981, the first years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The socialist emulation dedicated to the congress must, naturally, play a certain role in this.

"In the memoranda to the Central Committee of which the participants in the plenary meeting are aware, I touched upon some key problems of the development of our economy. The fuel and energy problem, the transport problem, the use of farm machinery, the import of equipment were, specifically, analyzed. I know that considerable work is being done in this connection, but even more still remains to be done.

"We set ourselves such a cardinal task of enhancing the efficiency of production and improving the quality of work. This task must be constantly in the sphere of our attention. Thought should be given further, too, as to how to speed up the scientific and technological progress, to strengthen labour and state discipline, to ensure a steady increase of the productivity of labour.

"The international activity of the party will, undoubtedly, also be discussed during the election campaign. The Soviet people fully approves of the principled peaceful course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the measures for protection and ensurance of the security of our motherland. We shall continue sparing no effort to preserve detente, all the good things that the seventies brought to us, to achieve the turn toward disarmament, to uphold the right of peoples to free and independent development, to safeguard and consolidate peace.

"It will not be easy to solve these tasks. Imperialism clearly set itself the aim to try the will of peoples for peace, our good will and resolve to advance along the road of detente and goodneighborliness, comrades.

"Not a day passes without Washington trying to revive the spirit of the cold war, to stir up militaristic passions. Any pretext, existing or non-existent, is used for the purpose.

"An example of this is Afghanistan. The ruling circles of the United States, as well as China, stopped at nothing, not even at armed aggression, to prevent the Afghans from building new life in accordance with the ideas of the liberatory revolution of April 1978. And when we helped our neighbor Afghanistan at the request of its government of rebuff the aggression, to repulse the raids of bandit units operating mainly from the territory of Pakistan, an unprecedented hue and cry was raised by Washington and Beijing.

What accusations were not made against the Soviet Union: the desire to reach the warm seas, the intention to get hold of oil of others, etc. And the point is that the plans to draw Afghanistan in the imperialist policy and to create a threat to our country from the south have failed.

"The Soviet act of assistance to Afghanistan is not at all motivated by self-seeking interests. We had no choice but to send troops. And events have confirmed that this was the only correct decision.

"Life in Afghanistan is now gradually coming back to normal. Large gangs of counter-revolutionaries were routed. The interventionists have suffered a serious defeat. In these conditions to decided to withdraw from Afghanistan some units of our military contingent from Afghanistan. We are doing this on agreement with the Afghan Government and its head Comrade Babrak Karmal. Of course, we will further help Afghanistan build the new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution.

"Peace is an undiminishing value for mankind. Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation between peoples. We will be true to this banner.

"In conclusion I would like to express firm confidence that preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress will again demonstrate the cohesion of party ranks, the unshakable unity of the party and the people in the struggle for the triumph of communism".

Resolution on 26th CPSU Congress

LD231507 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Resolution of plenary meeting of CPSU Central Committee of June 23, 1980 on convening the regular 26th CPSU Congress--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that was held today decreed.

1. To convene the regular 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on February 23, 1981.

2. To endorse the following procedure of the congress.

1) The report of the CPSU Central Committee and further tasks of the party in the home and foreign policy--speaker General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev.

2) The report of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU--speaker Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Gennadiy Sizov.

3) The main directions of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985--speaker Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin.

4) Elections of the main bodies of the party.

3. To establish the quota of representation at the 26th CPSU Congress as one delegate from 3,350 party members.

4. Delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress are elected according to the party rules by secret ballot at regional and territorial party conferences and congresses of the communist parties of the union republics. The elections of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress from the communist parties of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are held at regional party conferences.

The communists in party organizations of the Soviet Army, Navy, of the internal and frontier troops elect delegates to the 26th congress together with corresponding territorial party organizations at regional and territorial party conferences or congresses of the communist parties of the union republics.

The communists in party organizations of units of the Soviet Army and Navy that are abroad elect delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress at party conferences of corresponding army units.

Plenum Resolution

LD231601 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 23 Jun 80

["Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--Follows the full text of the resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" adopted by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on June 23, 1980:

"Having studied the question 'On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy' on the basis of the report made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee fully and entirely approves the activity of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the 24th-25th party congresses."

"The plenary meeting of the Central Committee notes that first of all as a result of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, resting on the growth of the economic and defense might of socialist countries, an improvement of the international situation was achieved in the 1970s.

"In the process of detente the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems strengthened and began to be filled with concrete economic and political content, there was an obvious decline of the cold war, more favourable objective preconditions were created for the resolution of outstanding issues and international conflicts by way of a just peaceful settlement."

"Lately, however, the aggressive imperialist forces opposed to these positive processes a policy dictated by refusal to take into account the realities of the modern world--the strengthening of socialism's positions, the successes of the national-liberation movement, the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces in general. Imperialism would like to put a brake on the objective process of the renovation of the world. The leaders of the NATO military bloc, and first of all the United States, have adopted a course of tipping in their favour the military balance that has formed in the world and of accomplishing this to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the security of peoples."

"Hence imperialism's line of stepping up the arms race, of staging provocations against socialist and other independent states, the militaristic activity of NATO and the expansion of its functions as an instrument of imperialist diktat. Trying to impose their will on other states, the ruling circles of the United States have embarked on the road of economic 'sanctions' and scaling down scientific, technical, cultural and sports ties, are reneging on previously adopted obligations and violating agreements and accords signed by them. Anti-Sovietism and anti-communism have been turned into an instrument of intensifying the arms race, into an instrument of struggle not only against the USSR and other countries of socialism, not only against communists but also against all opponents of war, all peaceloving forces, into a means of undermining detente."

"The drawing together of the aggressive circles of the West, first of all of the United States, with the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis that is hostile to the cause of peace. The partnership of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a new dangerous phenomenon in world politics. It is dangerous to the whole of mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples.

"In this complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet state are displaying a truly Leninist restraint, firmness and adherence to principle, upholding and implementing the course of preserving peace, of ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, without falling for provocations and at the same time repulsing the imperialist claims."

"The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that there exist objective possibilities and socio-political forces capable of preventing the sliding down to a new cold war, of ensuring a normal, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, of averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. The road to the solution of this task is the road of talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. This fully applies to Soviet-American relations as well.

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"This viewpoint is gaining supporters among statesmen both in Western countries and in member-countries of the non-aligned movement. The relaxation of tension has struck deep roots in modern international life and real preconditions exist for preserving it as the dominant tendency in world politics.

"Detente is the natural result of the correlation of forces in the world arena that has formed in the recent decades. The military-strategic balance between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is the achievement of a principled historic significance. It is a factor containing imperialism's aggressive aspirations which meets the vital interests of all peoples. The hopes to shaken [as received] this balance are futile.

"In the present situation when the adventuristic actions of the United States and its accomplices led to the heightening of the danger of war, the plenary meeting instructs the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to continue steadily the course of the 24th-25th congresses of the CPSU at the all-round strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the socialist states, at the support of the just struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, at peaceful coexistence, at curbing the arms race, at preserving and developing international detente, mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

"At the same time the plenary meeting holds that the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace require a constant vigilance and all-round strengthening of the defence potential of our state in order to frustrate the plans of imperialism aimed at reaching military superiority and establishing a world diktat.

"The conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held last May in Warsaw was a very important event. It showed again the beneficial role of socialism in world affairs, its consistent internationalism and unshakeable peacefulness, emphasized again the significance of fraternal solidarity and coordinated actions of socialist countries to preserve universal peace and ensure international security. The declaration adopted by the conference and the statement about convening a summit conference of states contain the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the existing situation, advance the specific and constructive programme of measures that must be taken to liquidate the seats of tension and the trends in international development that are dangerous for all peoples.

Further deepening of cooperation of socialist countries in the political, economic, defence and other spheres, the constructive activity of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance serve reliably the cause of peace and progress. [passage as received]

"The plenary meeting of the Central Committee fully approves the measures taken for the rendering of all-round assistance to Afghanistan in repulsing armed raids and outside interference aimed at stifling the Afghan revolution and at creating a pro-imperialist bridgehead of military aggression on the southern borders of the USSR. The plenary meeting declares in favour of a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan which is pursuing the policy of nonalignment.

Complete ending of the aggression against Afghanistan and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad are need for this, as the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared.

"The plenary meeting confirms great significance in the present-day conditions of the cohesion and vigorous actions of the international communist movement, of cooperation of fraternal parties on a bilateral and multilateral, regional and world-wide basis in the struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism and its aggressive plans directed against the peoples. The plenary meeting believes that the holding of the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe was an important event in the life of the communist movement, an important factor in the stepping up the efforts of the anti-war forces, of all people of goodwill in defence of peace and international security.

"The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee points out that in the present international situation, the working class, collective peasantry, intelligentsia of all nations and peoples of the Soviet Union rally still closer around the Communist Party and strongly support the home and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

"The plenary meeting of the Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that the party, the Soviet people will exert all efforts so that by the successful fulfillment of the Tenth Five Year Plan to consolidate further the might of our socialist motherland which is the basis of the effective implementation of the Leninist peaceful course of our party and the Soviet state."

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION TAKES PLACE

LD231812 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 23, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a meeting today to discuss issues relating to the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation due to begin its work on Tuesday in the Kremlin.

Proposals were discussed and adopted on the agenda and the schedule of work of this higher body of state authority.

A draft bill was considered on the basic powers of the soviets of people's deputies of territories, regions, autonomous areas and autonomous districts. It was stressed that the bill was totally based on Leninist ideas of the power of the people, decisions of party congresses and the party's Central Committee, on articles of the Constitution and directives of Leonid Brezhnev. The document reflects pressing needs of social development and the great experience gained by local bodies of state power.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also considered results of the popular discussion of draft bills on the protection of atmosphere and the protection and use of the animal world. It was emphasized during the session that the new laws would make a major link in the uniform system of environment-protecting legislation. Their approval will set up a necessary legal regime for all the most important elements of the natural environment-land, water, forests, bowels of the earth, atmospheric aid and the animal world, which will make it possible to establish a rational thrifty and truly economical attitude in the relationships of man and nature.

A decision was taken to submit for consideration the draft bills on the basic powers of territory, region and area soviets of people's deputies and on the protection of atmosphere and the protection and use of the animal world to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Politburo Members in Attendance

LD231813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Today a regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin. Members of the Presidium endorsed with great satisfaction and unanimous approval the results of the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the clear speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum. At the session the enormous mobilizing significance of the resolution adopted by the plenum on the convocation of the next, 26th Congress of the CPSU was stressed. The conviction was expressed that this decision will prompt a further upsurge in political and labor activity among the Soviet people and give even greater scope to socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of economic and social development of the country.

It was stressed at the session that the plenum's decision on Comrade Gromyko's report on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy directed toward intensifying the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace will undoubtedly receive unanimous approval from the Soviet people and all peace-loving forces in the West.

The Presidium considered questions concerned with the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. The following participated in the discussion on questions on the agenda: CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov and Shcherbitskiy; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members Comrades Masherov and Rashidov; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairmen Comrades Vatchenko, Polyakov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khalilov, Strautmanis and Sarkisov; Comrade Uriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Comrade Rekunkov, first deputy prosecutor general of the USSR; and leading officials of a number of ministries and departments.

Kuznetsov Chairs Meeting

LD232046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin on 23 June.

The Presidium considered questions relating to the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in its 10th convocation. According to Comrade Kuznetsov proposals on the agenda and the procedure of work of the session of the supreme organ of state power were discussed and adopted.

OPENING OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION IN KREMLIN REPORTED

LD240826 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--A session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the supreme organ of power of the Soviet Union, was opened in the Kremlin today.

Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, and other Soviet leaders participate in the proceedings of the session.

The deputies of the Soviet parliament will discuss draft laws on the territorial and regional soviet of people's deputies, on the protection of atmosphere, on the protection and use of the animal world, and other items.

The present Supreme Soviet of the USSR was elected in March last year at general elections with the participation of 175 mission people, practically the entire adult population of the country. In the present composition the Soviet parliament is meeting for the third time.

Politburo Members at Session

LD240904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Special correspondents' report from the Kremlin:

One-half hour ago the USSR Supreme Soviet session opened in the Great Kremlin Palace. Deputies gathered together for the joint session of both chambers of the supreme organ of state power in the country greeted with tumultuous and prolonged applause: Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The session confirmed the agenda of its work. It includes four issues: the USSR draft law on the basic authority of kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies and of the soviets of people's deputies in autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs; the USSR draft laws on protection of the atmosphere and use of the animal kingdom; the deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from Kazakhstan and Moldavia; confirmation of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At present, a report on the first point of the agenda is being delivered by Deputy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

DENIAL OF FINANCIAL TIMES REPORT OF CAR WORKERS STRIKES

LD232315 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS has refuted a report by THE FINANCIAL TIMES OF London about a strike at the Kama motor works last week. Earlier the Western press circulated falsehoods about strikes at motor works in Tolyatti and Gorkiy on the Volga. TASS says the purpose of these allegations is to discredit the Soviet Union and make the public in the West believe that the socialist world is experiencing the same social and economic difficulties as the capitalist world.

DUDKO STATEMENT ON ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES ADMITS GUILT

LD202046 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--In January 1980, state security bodies instituted criminal proceedings against priest Dmitriy Dudko for his anti-Soviet activities.

Foreign propaganda centers specializing in slanders aginst the USSR have launched a noisy anti-soviet campaign about the alleged "prosecution for faith" in the USSR and "unfounded arrest" of Dudko.

All these malicious inventions have nothing to do with real facts. As has been irrefutably proved in the course of the investigation, Dudko, who became a tool in the hands of certain circles in the West, which have a stake in sowing animosity to the USSR, in building up anti-Sovietism, had for a long time prepared and spread all sorts of slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system. He sent his anti-Soviet writings to the West, where they were used for hostile activities against the USSR.

Dudko himself has pleaded guilty of anti-Soviet activities. In a statement for the press made by him on Moscow television today, Dudko said:

"I have seen that I yielded to the propaganda voices, which are directed at undermining our system, and I failed to see what is really being done in our country for the benefit of the people. Moreover, believing myself to be a member of the Russian Orthodox Church, I did not want to march in step with it, forgetting that our church is doing precisely what it needs to. I repudiate what I have done and assess my so-called struggle against godlessness as struggle against the Soviet power."

Touching upon foreign press reports claiming that criminal proceedings had been "unfoundedly" instituted against him, he said: "This is not true. I have been made answerable on lawful grounds, for the crimes I have committed. I recently produced a number of books and articles, in which I referred to the Soviet system from anti-Soviet, slanderous positions. I sent these materials for publication abroad through Kraskovets, an acquaintance of mine, whose wife worked at a foreign embassy in Moscow, as well as through foreign correspondents and tourists who visited our country. When published abroad and broadcast by foreign radio , they were directed in a stream of lies and slanders against our country..."

In other words, both the findings of the investigation are the statements by Dudko have irrefutably proved that he has been made answerable by no means for his religious convictions, as anti-Sovieteers and slanderers are trying to picture contrary to facts, but for quite definite violations of Soviet laws.

Dudko points out in his statement, that his activities have assumed an even more clearly expressed anti-Soviet character because they were first stimulated and then as a matter of fact, directed from abroad. The slanderous materials received from him by Christopher Wren, a correspondent of the newspaper New York TIMES, American professor A.R. Nebolsin, archbishop of Brussels, and Belgium, Vasiliy and other foreign citizens were used with the aims hostile to the Soviet Union by the Munich-based subversive Liberty radiostation, the radiostations Voice of America. Deutsche Welle, the anti-Soviet publishing house Posev, Vestnik RHD, etc.

As Dudko said, representatives of the so-called international Christian movement for the freedom of faith with headquarters in Switzerland, Danish citizen Folke Filskov and Austrian citizen Maria Filskova during a meeting with him and his former accomplices in April 1979 instigated them to collect and send abroad slanderous information about the position of believers in the USSR and discussed questions pertaining to "coordination" of joint hostile actions in the period of the "Olympic games of 1980" in Moscow. Having convinced hemself that the mission of the Filskovs was of a clearly subversive character, Dudko evaded participation in a meeting in June with British MP D. Atkinson, who came to Moscow with the same aims.

Dudko said that he repudiates the slanderous books and articles produced by him and as their author bans their further publication.

He has repented his misdeeds and condemned the criminal ties of his former accomplices with foreign centres hostile to the Soviet Union, called on them to observe Soviet laws and loyally serve their homeland.

Kornilov on Statement

LD202112 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

So, Western specialists in rotten anti-Soviet "sensations" have again (for how many times now!) cut a poor figure. How much ink and paper have they spent trying to impress on the man-in-the-street in the West the deliberate lie that "human rights are violated" in the USSR! How many slanderous fabrications have they used in an attempt to prove that people are allegedly "prosecuted for their faith" in the Soviet Union, which, as they claim, can be seen from the so-called "case of Priest Dudko"! And here now we see the statement for the press by Dudko himself exposing slanderers.

It is true that criminal proceedings have been instituted against Dudko. But this has been done in strict conformity with Soviet laws. It has been irrefutably proved in the course of the investigation that Dudko who became a tool in the hands of some circles in the West, which have a stake in sowing animosity to the USSR, in building up anti-Sovietism, prepared and spread for a long time all sorts of slanderous fabrications against the Soviet state and social system. He sent his anti-Soviet writings abroad, and they were used there for hostile activities against the USSR. Dudko has pleaded guilty of unlawful activities. "I have realised that I was arrested not for my faith in the God, but for a crime," his statement says. In other words, both the results of the investigation and the statement by Dudko irrefutably prove that he has been made answerable by no means for his religious convictions, as anti-Sovieteers and slanderers are trying to allege, but for quite definite violations of Soviet laws.

But who stood to gain from those fabrications by Dudko, who stimulated and directed his anti-Soviet activities? Dudko gives a clear answer in his statement to this question too. The anti-Soviet frauds were a subject of special interest for Christopher Wren, a correspondent of the New York TIMES, a certain American professor A. Nebolsin, representatives of the so-called international Christian movement for the freedom of faith based in Switzerland Folke Filskov and Maria Filskova, British MP David Atkinson. They, certainly, had a definite aim--to use the inventions to discredit the USSR and the Soviet way of life, the Soviet foreign and home policy, to inspire hostile acts against the Olympics-80 in Moscow.

Needless to say that in all of these provocative actions, particularly active in which are the Munich-based subversive Liberty radiostation, which is a propaganda branch of the U.S. CIA, the Voice of America and Deutsche Welle radiostations, anti-Soviet publishing houses of the type of Posev, one can clearly see the familiar style of Western special services. "The West is hunting for sensations, it is using you for fun, and having had this fun it will then throw you out...," D. Dudko writes in his statement. And this is ture. The slanderous outcry started around the "Dudko case" has once again reaffirmed that certain circles in the West are not above any methods in pursuit of their sordid aims.

"I have seen that I yielded to the propaganda voices which are directed at undermining our system. I once failed to see what is being really done in our country for the benefit of the people," Dudko points out in his statement. "I understand what harm I have done to my homeland and to my church. At the same time, I realise that in spite of my conflict with law, how long the Soviet power had shown a patient attitude to me, spared me, made concessions to me and was repeatedly trying to put me on the right track!" Dudko stressed that he repudiates his slanderous books and articles and as an author bans their further publication. But what has been left in the final analysis to the "foreign clientele" of Priest Dudko? Its frauds have burst like a soap bubble and the dirty sprays from it are now flying towards those, who inspired and spread these frauds.

AUSTRALIAN 'IDEOLOGICAL AGENT PROVOCATUER' DEPORTED

AU190923 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 4

[Story by M. Derimov: "Red-Handed: A Common Subversion--the Pursuances and Failure of an Overseas Soul Hunter"]

[Excerpts] One sorts out in memory the details of that story and one thinks: Here it is, another ideological subversion; another operation in the anti-Soviet psychological war in which our class adversary applies the most dishonest and mean tricks; another attempt to place into the souls of our individual compatriots an explosive charge of lie, slander and corruption and to push them toward a criminal path.

The reader will not be at all pleased to meet the "hero" of that story. But it is necessary to tell about his foul deeds, because they give an idea of the current methods used in anti-Soviet subversive activity.

His name is Valdemar Goyzhevskiy. He is 38, an Australian citizen. What he says does not deserve much credibility, but let us suppose he did not lie in telling his profession. Let us suppose that at home in Australia he indeed pursued the trade of a teacher and taught mathematics at a Melbourne College.

Goyzhevskiy bought in Australia a Inturist travel voucher, then travelled by automobile from West Europe to the USSR and crisscrossed our country for a week or two. A month later another voucher was purchased for another tour of Soviet cities. One more month passed and Goyzhevskiy showed up again. In the past 6 months, he visited the Ukrainian city of Vinnitsa four times. Certainly, there must have been a sufficiently important reason for such frequent calls...well, here it is, the reason. Love, as is known, disregards the limits of age. Then why should an overseas visitor, even if he was far past his prime, prove to be immune to cupid's arrows? And what can be more natural than to be in the company of the beloved one?

Unlike most persons of her age, Tatyana Yakovleva, a young inhabitant of Vinnitsa, did not care much about winning respect and a worthy place for herself in society. To "arrange her life" and to receive without any effort as many benefits as possible--that was the "philosophy" Tatyana adopted, having met Valdemar, she frivolously yielded to the temptations of consumer life in remote Australia and jumped at the proposal to marry him.

Goyzhevskiy even submitted an application to the civil registrar's office... Later on it turned out that he was expected abroad by his wife whom he did not intend to divorce, and that the soul hunter cynically used the "fiance" as a cover-up for his anti-Soviet acts. However, Yakovleva learned all that only when her "fiance" was fully unmasked. But till then she, having left her job, accompanied Goyzhevskiy on his trips to many cities in the Ukraine, or waited for him in Vinnitsa, drawing in her imagination the glowing pictures of her future life in Melbourne.

Among stereotypes used by bourgeois propaganda there is the following one: The Soviet people are allegedly forbidden to contact foreigners, and if, God forbid, such a contact occurs one way or another, the Soviet citizen allegedly becomes withdrawn or quotes phrases from editorials. Most certainly, Goyzhevskiy was perfectly aware that such a stereotype was inaccurate and fully profited by the fact that the Soviet people are sociable and cheerful, and that they are, as a rule, correct with regard to overseas visitors. In restaurants, in the streets, in hotel rooms and in the homes of Yakovleva's acquaintances and of their acquaintances he started provocative conversations with many of our compatriots, mostly with the young ones. He was doing that not as Valdemar Goyzhevskiy, as stated in the passport, but as a "George": This is how he always introduced himself, because that was, evidently, the way he was taught to cover up his traces.

The ideological agent provocatuer tried to spiritually enslave young people lured into his nets, and at the same time inculcate them with a feeling of complete permissiveness.

Goyzhevskiy's calculation seemed to be accurate: Having morally disarmed persons ocrrupted by him, having involved them in illegal [fartsovochnyy] business, and having familiarized them with anti-social opinions and acts--to push them on the path of crime...nonetheless, he miscalculated. Those thoughtless adherents of bourgeois manners eventually realized that the envoy from Melbourne was pushing them toward an abyss. And then in their statements to the Soviet authorities they told all that which the reader already knows.

In their statements they exmpahize that they have drawn a serious lesson from what ayppened, promise to work honestly and in the future not to injure the dignity of the Soviet citizen.

Such promises were made, in particular, by Tatyana Yakovleva in her statement.

As far as Valdemar Goyzhevskiy is concerned, all that he did can be recapitulated in strictly legal terms in the following way: In contacts with the citizens of the USSR he spread slanderous fabrications discrediting the political and social system, the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state; he intended to smuggle in an disseminate in the USSR subversive publications of a similar content; he induced some Soviet citizens to betray the motherland and to commit other particularly dangerous state crimes. In conformity with the law, Goyzhevskiy could have been prosecuted. However, guided by the principles of humaneness and by the solicitude for developing normal interstate relations, Soviet authorities restricted the elves to interrupting his trip, expelling him from the USSR and forbidding from even entering our country.

Let us draw some conclusions. The activities of the Melbourne "fiance" in our land are an ideological subversion from the rank of the common or even typical ones. Anti-Soviet centers sustained abroad by imperialist special services are sending to us under various disguises quite a few emissaries of this kind.

The class adversary is making desperate attempts to impose on the Soviet people, particularly on the young ones, the inhumane rules of the bourgeois way of life and the wolfish morality of the mammon [moral chistogana]. But the high political vigilance of the citizens of the USSR was and is the main barrier of the way of the agents and emissaries of imperialist reaction. Their hostile schemes invariably meet with a determined rebuff.

GROUP OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH WORLD MUSLIMS

LD212240 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The following is a talk by Shaykh (Yusuf Khan) deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan [SAMCAK]:

The USSR Muslims and their religious organizations, foremost the SAMCAK in Tashkent, carry out blessed and honorable action for the consolidation of the friendly, cultural and religious relations among the Muslims of the world. In my capacity as deputy to his excellendy the mufti for foreign affairs, I can say that a section for external relations was set up in the Spiritual Administration some 20 years ago. This section carried out great action in this field. Ten years ago the Spiritual Administration had relations with many countries in the Islamic world, today it has friendly, cultural and religious relations with more than 400 (?organizations) in about 75 countries. Our relations take various forms: We exchange greetings messages on religious occasions such as the prophet's birthday anniversary and also on national occasions. We have cultural relations with almost all religious establishments in the world, even in European, American and Asian countries. We also exchange religious publications. The Spiritual Administration has an editorial body which publishes religious publications such as the Koran, sayings of the Prophet's, some religious books and the regular magazine the Muslims of the Soviet Orient published in five languages. We send and receive in return magazines and religious books. This exchange assists us in keeping abreast with the conditions of our Muslim brothers in the world. On the other hand, we acquaint our brothers in religion abroad with our life, culture and history.

These days the Spiritual Administration is doing a great deal to widen these relations. As God said in the Koran; mankind: We created you from a single pair, of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other; verily the most honorable of you in the sight of God, is he who is the most righteous of you."

SAMCAK, as a main representative of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and other religious administrations in the USSR representing Muslims, organize every now and then Islamic conferences where Muslims in the USSR express their opinion and attitude to problems facing the Islamic world. For instance we hold international conferences in support of the causes of our Muslim and Arab brothers. Among those conferences we held last year in the city of [name indistinct] a preparatory conference to welcome the 15th Hegira century. The main conference to mark this occasion will be held in Tashkent in September this year. SAMCAK and other religious administrations are now making wide preparations to mark this anniversary and to hold an international Islamic conference. As a member of the preparatory committee we have sent more than 170 invitations to religious men and leaders of Islamic organizations and establishments abroad in more than 70 countries. We do not doubt that the majority of our Muslim brothers in the world will accept the invitation irrespective of the different social systems and the policies of their governments, because our invitation is unbiased and religious and it concerns celebration of the new Hegira century as a century of friendship and peace in the world.

CSA RELEASES FIGURES FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION THROUGH MAY

LD231337 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 16 Jun 80 p 4

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 5 Months of 1980"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on industrial performance in January-May 1980.

The volume of industrial production in January-May 1980 increased 4.6 percent against the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 3.6 percent over the same period.

The January-May plan was fulfilled by 101 percent in terms of output volume. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

For individual ministries fulfillment of the total output volume plan and the growth rates for production volume and labor productivity were as follows:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 5-month plan for output		January-May 1980 as percentage of January-May 1979
	Output volume	Production volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	105	103
Petroleum industry	101	104	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	105	104
Gas industry	102	107	105
Coal industry	102	100	98
Ferrous metallurgy	100.6	102	102
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.9	102	100.5
Chemical industry	101	107	106
Power machine building	101	102	100.9
Heavy and transport machine building	100.8	102	102
Electrical equipment industry	101	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	106	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	104
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	108	107
Automotive industry	102	106	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	104	104
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	106	103

Construction, road and municipal machine building	103	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.4	104	104
Timber and wood processing industry	102	104	104
Pulp and paper industry	96	105	102
Construction materials industry	100.9	104	104
Light industry	101	104	104
Food industry	102	104	103
Meat and dairy industry	101	99.3	99
Fish industry	106	105	106
Procurement	102	105	104
Medical industry	100.9	109	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	105	102

The figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are cited below:

Republics	Percentage fulfillment of 5-month plan for output volume	January-May 1980 as percentage of January-May 1979 for production volume
RSFSR	101	104
Ukrainian SSR	102	103
Belorussian SSR	102	107
Uzbek SSR	102	105
Kazakh SSR	101	103
Georgian SSR	102	106
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108
Lithuanian SSR	102	106
Moldavian SSR	102	115
Latvian SSR	102	107
Kirgiz SSR	102	106
Tadzhik SSR	103	105
Armenian SSR	102	107
Turkmen SSR	102	106
Estonian SSR	102	107

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Output produced		January-May 1980 as percentage of January-May 1979
	in May 1980	in January-May 1980	
Electricity--billion kilowatt hours	98.9	558	106
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	51.0	248	104

Gas--billion cubic meters	35.6	180	107
Coal--million tons	56.7	305	99.7
Cast iron--million tons	9.5	45.9	100.7
Steel--million tons	12.9	63.6	102
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	8.7	44.4	102
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	7.7	104
Iron ore--million tons	20.5	100.7	101
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units)--million tons	9.3	44.5	114
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units)--thousand tons	41.7	206	101
Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	1.2	104
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	9.6	104
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	1.5	108
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	99.7	508	108
Tires--millions	4.8	25.8	103
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	4.0	21.8	100.8
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	157	795	106
of which, with numerical program control--thousands	0.7	3.6	113
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	43.8	233	103
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	2.2	111
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.3	1.8	117
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.0	88.7	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	59.5	308	100.2
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industries--million rubles	110	556	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	1.7	104
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	1.5	102
Mainline freightcars--thousands	5.2	26.6	96
Motor vehicles--thousands	170	923	102
of which:			
trucks	60.1	332	102
passenger cars	103	555	102
Tractors--thousands	44.2	233	102
Agricultural machinery--million rubles	217	1,132	103

Machinery for animal husbandry and feed production--million rubles	166	859	104
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	9.2	49.6	103
Excavators--thousands	3.4	17.7	100.4
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers)--million cubic meters	15.3	128	106
Paper--million tons	0.4	2.2	102
Cement--million tons	11.1	52.1	106
Prefabricated ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters	8.5	44.3	102
Slate--billion standard tiles	0.6	3.1	104
All kinds of textiles--billion square meters	0.9	4.6	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	128	686	103
Leather footwear--million pairs	59.9	323	100.9
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	0.5	3.2	100.6
Sausage products--million tons	0.2	1.2	101
Edible fish products, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.4	1.7	100.2
Butter (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	135	424	92
Whole-milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources)--million tons	2.2	10.4	100.2
Margarine products--thousand tons	112	587	101
Vegetable oil (from state raw materials resources)--million tons	0.2	1.2	106
Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	4.7	24.0	110
Clocks and watches--millions	5.1	27.4	103
China and earthenware--million rubles	58.7	312	109
Radio receivers and radio phonographs--millions	0.7	3.5	102
Television sets--millions	0.6	3.1	104
of which, color sets	0.2	0.9	124
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	2.5	98
Washing machines--millions	0.3	1.6	105
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	85.5	449	99
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	2.5	106

Commentary on the Summary

As can be seen from the published summary, industry successfully completed the program for January-May. The plan for the total volume of output sales was fulfilled by 101 percent. Compared with January-May last year, the total volume of industrial production increased 4.6 percent against a planned average annual rate of 4.5 percent. Increased labor productivity accounted for four-fifths of the increase in the volume of industrial output.

All the union republics and industrial ministries coped with the output sales plan with the exception of the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Industrial output to the value of more than R3 billion was sold above the plan, including a considerable quantity of gas, coking coal, steel pipes, synthetic rubber and tires, instruments, automation and computer equipment, trucks, passenger cars, tractors and cultural, consumer and household goods.

In sectors of the fuel and energy complex, as in previous months, the highest rates of increase in production (6.8 percent) and in labor productivity (4.6 percent) were achieved in the gas industry. Some 3.3 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas have been produced since the beginning of the year. Compared with January-May last year, gas production increased 7 percent. In the oil and coal industries, while the plan for the total output sales volume was fulfilled, the additional target for oil and coal production set for that period was somewhat underfulfilled. Laggardness was permitted by the Komineft, Tomskneft and Mangyshlakneft associations, as well as by Kuzbass and Ekibastuz coal industry workers. At the same time, the target for increased labor productivity was also not fulfilled in the coal industry.

The country's chemical industry workers ensured the planned volume of production of mineral fertilizers, chemical means of plant protection, chemical fibers and a number of types of chemical products. At the same time the targets for production of sulfuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and a number of types of synthetics resins and plastics were not fulfilled.

In ferrous metallurgy the West Siberian, Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo, Zhdanov Ilich and Dneprovsk Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plants and certain other enterprises failed to cope with their metal production targets.

Collectives of machine-building ministries successfully fulfilled the 5-month program for production growth and increased labor productivity. A considerable quantity of electrical engineering products, instruments and automation and computer equipment worth R120 million, chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus worth R17 million, 3,600 trucks and passenger cars, 1,500 tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R25 million and cultural, consumer and household goods worth R121 million were produced and sold above the plan.

At the same time laggardness is continuing in the production of turbines, forging and pressing machines, freightcars and flax-harvesting combines. Thus, since the beginning of the year associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building have undersupplied turbines to the tune of 1.7 million kilowatts. Machine tool builders undersupplied forging and pressing machines to the tune of R8.6 million, and enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to clear their arrears in the production of freightcars, as did those of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building in the production of flax-harvesting combines. More than half the production associations and enterprises of the four aforesaid ministries failed to ensure the delivery of output in accordance with contracts and orders issued for execution and owed customers output worth a total of more than R220 million.

In the construction materials industry the production volume for cement, prefabricated ferroconcrete, building bricks and window glass was lower than provided for in the plan. Since the beginning of the year the sector's associations and enterprises have underfulfilled the plan to the tune of 913,000 tons of cement, 55,000 cubic meters of prefabricated ferroconcrete, 544 million bricks and more than 2 million square meters of window glass.

An unsatisfactory situation has taken shape in the pulp and paper industry. In fulfilling the newsprint plan the ministry's enterprises failed to produce 47,000 tons of printing, writing and note paper and 166,000 tons of cardboard.

To fulfill the targets of the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole it is necessary to considerably increase production efficiency and work quality. It is a matter of honor for every labor collective to take all measures to eliminate the shortcomings exposed in their work. The laggardness of individual associations and enterprises raises most acutely the question of increasing the responsibility of their leaders, as well as of ministries' leading cadres, for nonobservance of plan discipline and violation of delivery contracts. Ministries must comprehensively analyze the state of affairs in the sector, give effective assistance to laggard collectives and disseminate progressive workers' experience in every possible way.

The consistent implementation of a policy of thrift and the careful and skillful use of all material resources, particularly metal, are very important reserve for increasing efficiency and quality. "...A thrifty attitude toward metal and the full utilization of existing reserves and potential for saving it is a task for the whole party and people," the recent adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution points out.

Rational use of metal, fuel and electricity must become the daily concern of economic leaders, economists, engineers and workers. Raising the production and consumption of metal and other materials to a qualitatively new level means making a weighty contribution to the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

CSA DATA ON INCREASED EXTRACTION OF SIBERIAN OIL

LD201306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Facts were recently published about the increased extraction of natural fuel in our country since the beginning of the year. The Central Statistical Administration reported that from January through May the extraction of oil and gas condensate rose by 4 percent and that of gas by 7 percent. The entire increment was obtained at Siberia's fields.

RSFSR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD201520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 20 Jun 80

["Time, Events, People" program]

[Excerpts] This month there have been several meetings of RSFSR standing commissions, including one on consumer goods and trade. Our correspondent, Galina Vinogradova, talked to Rimma Alekseyevna Danilina, an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chief of the Leningrad Cotton Goods Production Association.

[Begin Vinogradova recording] [Question] Rimma Alekseyevna, I listened very carefully to all the speeches, both by deputies and by comrades who were invited from ministries and departments, about the work by the Vladimirskaya Soviet of People's Deputies to increase the production of consumer goods and to improve the trade in these goods. Both in those speeches and in the documents of the commission it was noted that great attention is paid in Vladimirskaya Oblast to the production of consumer goods. However, shortcomings in this sphere were noted, and I would like you to describe what shortcomings were revealed by the deputies' commission and what it asked the comrades to pay attention to.

[Answer] First of all I should like to note, and this was mentioned at the commission, the insufficient work being done to increase the production of individual goods. For example, the 1980 plan shows a decrease compared with the level reached in 1979 for the output of such consumer goods as spares for motocycles and invalid carriages, garden equipment, earthenware crockery, kitchen chopping boards and other so-called elementary goods. The result is that the town of Vladimir has had to import a whole number of consumer goods from other parts of the country. These include watering cans, shovels and trowels of various sizes, mail boxes, various kitchen food slicers and other goods necessary to the population.

[Question] In other words, goods that could be produced in Vladimirskaya Oblast itself?

[Answer] Naturally, and apparently the Vladimir Obispolkom and Vladimir Rayispolkom are not paying sufficient attention to this matter, nor are they being persistent enough in organizing production of those goods at enterprises in the town and oblast.

[Question] Rimma Alekseyevna, at the meeting of the commission quite a lot of criticism was directed at furniture factories in Vladimirskaya Oblast because of the large quantity of reject goods produced by those factories.

[Answer] During the process of checking, the commission established that at the Murom furniture factory, controlled by the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the acceptance of inspected furniture had been halted altogether on more than one occasion, while at the Vladimir furniture combine, part of the Vladimirmebel Production Association and controlled by the same ministry, special conditions for acceptance have been introduced. Overall, quite a large percentage of the furniture produced by those enterprises is rejected--from 8-10 percent. That is a large amount, and this despite the fact that in 1978 the Vladimirmebel Association registered the introduction of a comprehensive quality control system. Unfortunately, we became convinced that Vladimirskaya Oblast enterprises producing consumer goods pay insufficient attention to this matter. I will quote a few figures. Out of 273 enterprises producing consumer goods, comprehensive quality control systems have been introduced only at 36, or 13 percent. Apparently by making insufficient use of this important lever in planning and ensuring that manufactured goods are of the right quality, the enterprises of Vladimirskaya Oblast have not yet achieved the result needed in the 5-year-period as regards efficiency and quality. [end recording]

REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION OF WEST SIBERIA-MOSCOW GAS PIPELINE

LD201320 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--Western Siberian gas will come to the Soviet capital along the 4,400 kilometre-long gas pipeline. Its construction has already been started.

The pipeline is being laid from the Urengoi deposit in the north of the Tyumen region to cross over the polar Urals, the cities of Ukhta and Gryazovets parallel to the existing transcontinental gas pipeline Urengoi-western border of the USSR and join with the Moscow circular gas pipeline.

The new pipeline will help meet the ever growing need in gas in the Moscow region, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

ATOMIC POWER STATION SAFETY IN USSR DISCUSSED

LD211918 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The problem of the safety of atomic power stations has been very much in the news recently. Today our industrial correspondent Viktor Starostyn looks at the Soviet experience in this field:

He says that there are now 230 atomic power stations in the world and their number continues to grow. Many leading Soviet and foreign experts in this field feel that mankind will not be able to meet its rapidly growing energy requirements without building more atomic generating stations. Some nuclear experts even say that by the year 1990 atomic power stations will account for no less than 20 or 30 percent of all the electricity generated in the world. But despite the growing importance of atomic power stations, they still remain the center of heated public debates in various countries.

What concerns people most about atomic power stations is the problem of whether their reactors are really safe enough. Apprehensions and distress were fired up even more by last year's breakdown at the atomic power station in Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, the United States. The accident involved the risk of an escape of radioactivity and the impact on the public opinion was such that several countries have imposed a ban on building atomic power stations. And there may indeed be some very good reasons for caution. A situation of this kind calls for a careful analysis and reappraisal of various factors which depend on the safety standards of such stations. But there is also another and much better way of tackling the problem: It consists in conducting a careful analysis of this kind before one builds the first new stations of a certain type.

The Soviet Union, a country which was the first to launch its atoms for peace program, operates on this principle. The chairman of the Soviet State Committee on Utilization of Atomic Energy, Andronik Petrosyants, points out that we have always approached the problem of building atomic power stations with extreme care. And this accounts, to a very large extent, for the fact that the Soviet Union has considerably fewer atomic power stations than, for example, the United States.

Right at the design stage our atomic stations, which are to be built in this country, are made practically 100 percent safe for their personnel and for the environment. At one of the recent press conferences in the Soviet Academy of Sciences, someone raised the question of the risks of radioactive escapes in the Harrisburg accidents. In reply to that remark Andronik Petrosyants stressed that had there been a similar breakdown at one of the Soviet atomic stations it would have been shut down by its defense system at the very first stage.

This high degree of reliability does cost money. It has been estimated that half of the building costs of Soviet atomic power stations are to make a station quite safe for its personnel and for the environment. Every operating reactor in this country is fitted with a triple and even quadruple system of protection from any internal breakdowns. In recent times, Soviet engineers have started paying increased attention to protecting atomic power stations from external hazards, such as earthquakes for example. Over all these years there has not been a single accident at Soviet atomic stations which released dangerous levels of radioactivity affecting its personnel or creating a threat to the environment. Many years of observations prove that the amounts of radioactivity released by Soviet stations into the environment are a thousand times less than the permitted level.

Monitoring stations located within a 40 km radius from an atomic station and taking regular samples of air, water and soil prove that levels of contamination around the stations are much lower than conventional fuel stations. One has to bear in mind that fuel-electric stations release into the atmosphere a range of harmful substances and also consume large amounts of oxygen, and some of these pollutants can also be radioactive.

Our observations are that the radiation hazards created by Soviet atomic stations are 70 times less than in the case of fuel stations of the same capacity, though in both these cases the levels of radioactivity involved are really negligible. Therefore there is nothing surprising about the fact that the area around the powerful Belcyarsk atomic station in the Urals is still a favorite place of the local weekend campers.

Soviet scientists believe that Soviet experience of operating atomic power stations over a period of more than 25 years proves that the problem of atomic station safety can be resolved. Soviet scientists also take the same optimistic view of the problem of radioactive waste desposal. Research in this field is conducted by several Soviet centers. Radioactive waste is stored in vessels with a protective coating which will keep all radioactivity inside until all radioactive elements decay completely. All radioactive waste disposal in this country is subject to stringent control.

All this makes it possible to make plans for broadening the range of peaceful applications of atomic energy in the Soviet Union. We have no accidents, said Andronik Petrosyants, which could disturb the public and provoke hostility toward atomic power stations. Soviet experts feel that we have all the necessary conditions for an intensive development of our atomic power stations. Our experience in this field of energy production guarantees us complete safety for the public.

Plans are afoot to increase the aggregate capacity of our atomic power stations at the annual rate of 10 million kw. We are already introducing new reactors of a new type, fast neutron reactors. They increase the energy yield per kilo of uranium by 20 to 30 times as compared to reactors of the previous type. Experiments are also underway here for using atomic energy for central heating in our cities and also at factories which consume large amounts of coal, natural gas and oil. We are already building atomic heating stations and careful checks have proved that they are practically absolutely safe and can even be sited in residential areas of our cities.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATES CITED

LD211018 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--The USSR has provided or is providing economic and technical assistance for 2,800 important projects being built under operative agreements in the socialist community. Eighteen hundred of them are already operating.

Last year, the USSR sent complete sets of equipment for 540 projects. Of these, 126 are already in operation.

The USSR made economic and technical assistance available to the socialist countries to help them solve their fuel and energy problems, and develop their iron-and-steel and non-ferrous metallurgy, engineering, chemical, petrochemical, building materials, and light and food industries, transportation, communications and their agriculture.

The products of the enterprises for whose construction the USSR has provided technical assistance account for much of the trade among the socialist countries. Last year, they exported more than 3,600 million roubles' worth of these products to the USSR--about 17 per cent of all their exports to this country.

As of the beginning of 1980, the USSR had intergovernmental agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 63 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Under these agreements, the USSR has provided or is providing help in building 1,150 projects, of which over 640 are already in operation. The enterprises which the USSR helped build are productive and profitable, allowing the developing countries to create internal sources of currency reserves, and to meet their financial commitments for the complete sets and other types of equipment, to refund the credits provided by the USSR.

Last year, the projects which the USSR helped build provided export products for the USSR worth about 670,000,000 roubles (22 per cent of Soviet imports from the developing countries). Among these are gas, oil, bauxites, cast iron, rolled steel, metallurgical equipment, surgical instruments, cotton yarn, mineral fertilizers, etc. The USSR also imports tropical fruits, vegetables, and a variety of consumer goods. The USSR's policy towards the developing countries is firm and unchanging, and its aim is to expand all forms of economic cooperation.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW RSFSR KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING

LD191004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The RSFSR Kolkhoz Council is in session today in Moscow. The democratic organ of the republic's kolkhoz peasantry is discussing problems having an important bearing on the life of kolkhoz peasants. A report on the measures taken to develop further the republic's Nonchernozem Zone agriculture was delivered by RSFSR Agriculture Minister Leonid Yakovlevich Florentyev. He remarked that during the (?first) 4 years of the current 5-year plan approximately r7 billion have been invested in the development of production on kolkhozes in the region, considerably more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. These funds have been expended on the acquistion of machinery and equipment, the construction of production premises and housing and on cultural and consumer services. During this period the power capacity per worker on collective farms increased by almost 50 percent. With regard to the rate of increase in the energy-consumption capacity of labor, Nonchernozem Zone kolkhozes have exceeded the mean indicator for the republic, having increased their average annual production of most important products. The greatest increase in the production of grain crops during this period was attained by kolkhozes in Vladimirskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts, and of milk on kolkhozes in Moskovskaya, Bryanskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts.

It was also noted that the large naterial resoucres made available by the state are not always used in an effective manner and expected results are not obtained. Kolkhozes have not fulfilled the tasks of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan with regard to the production of grain crops, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, meat and milk, particularly kolkhozes in Kurskaya, Kalininskaya, Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts. There are many cases of ineffective utilization of fertilizers and also weaknesses in seed farming. The scope of lime spreading must be greatly increased. There is at present enough machinery on kolkhozes to carry out all work on time, but there is a shortage of machine operators. Too little consideration is given to this problem. On many farms there are more tractors than drivers.

Taking part in the work of the council is Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of CPSU Central Committee, leading workers of the council of ministers of the republic, the party central committee, ministries and departments.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 22-23 JUNE

LD230142/LD240407 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 and 23 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

22 June

Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is the first in Turkmenia to complete the reaping and threshing of winter cereals. They have been occupying more than 50,000 hectares. The average per hectare yield was over 20 quintals. Leading farms obtained wheat yields in excess of 40 quintals. Ashkhabadskaya Oblast accounts for two-thirds of Turkmenia's winter crop area. The main crop was wheat. Delivery of grain to the state is nearing completion. The sowing of late corn has now begun in the oblast. (0100 GMT)

The harvest has started in Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR. Machine operators in Mozdokskaya Steppe, the main grain-producing area in the autonomous republic, were the first to start mass reaping of early strains of barley. The Krasnaya Ossetia Kolkhoz is obtaining yields of 35-40 quintals per hectare of grain. (1600 GMT)

The corn crop in southern Uzbekistan is developing nearly 2 weeks faster than last year. It has already formed husks. (1750 GMT)

Winter grain is being harvested in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. (1900 GMT)

23 June

The mass harvesting of grain is in progress in Tajiskistan. Tajikistan has promised to harvest 300,000 tons of grain this year. (0100 GMT)

Harvest operations are expanding in Chimkentskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan. Five rayons in the south of the oblast are reaping and threshing barley. Selective reaping of wheat is also starting in those areas. Grain has been harvested on 55,000 hectares in the oblast to date, 10 percent of the area sown to grain crops. Preparations for the harvest are going ahead in Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. The weather is hot in the south of the republic and the grain is ripening faster than usual. More than 1.5 million hectares of grain crops are to be harvested in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan in 15-20 days. (0500 GMT)

Barley harvesting will begin in the Crimea's steppe rayons in a week. A total of 3,700 combines and more than 2,000 harvesters have been prepared for the main harvest campaign. Barley cutting started in all rayons in Checheno-Ingushskaya on 23 June. The windrow method is being used because the crop has ripened unevenly. (0830 GMT)

Mass fodder procurement is under way in the country. The development of sown and natural grasses has been delayed somewhat but in recent weeks the weather has helped their growth. Haymaking has now been carried out on more than 10 million hectares. The second cutting of alfalfa is now being carried out in the Central Asian republics. (1100 GMT)

The winter wheat has come into ear in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. It covers 645,000 hectares--considerably more than last year. The pledge is to sell the state 500,000 tons of wheat. (1200 GMT)

MOLNIYA-1 COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 21 JUNE

LD221115 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 22, TASS--The Soviet Union launched a communications satellite, Molniya-1, on Saturday. It is designated for ensuring the operation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications and transmission of programs of the Soviet central television to the stations of the Orbita network, located in the regions of the extreme north, Siberia, Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite was put into a high elliptic orbit with the apogee of 40,707 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and the perigee of 658 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. The period of revolution is 12 hours 18 minutes, the inclination of the orbit is 62.5 degrees.

In addition to equipment for transmitting TV programmes and carrying out long-distance multi-channel radio communications, the satellite is fitted out with equipment of the control and instrumentation complex, orientation system, orbit adjustment and power supply systems. According to data obtained, the onboard equipment is functioning normally.

POPOV, RYUMIN NEARING COMPLETION OF EARTH SURFACE STUDY

LD201233 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, June 20, TASS--Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are about to complete today aboard the Salyut-6 orbital complex the four-day cycle of comprehensive study of the earth surface in the interest of the solution of national economic and scientific tasks. They have made photographs of vast regions of the Soviet Union in medium and southern latitudes and photographs of the territory of Hungary. Orientation and stabilisation of the orbital complex necessary for the photography was ensured by the automatic Kaskad system.

In accordance with the programme of the space study of materials the crew had conducted an experiment to grow a monochrystal of cadmium sulphide at zero gravitation. One more experiment on the Kristall installation is planned for this evening.

With the help of the small-sized gamma telescope Yelena the cosmonauts carried out a series of measurements of gamma radiation and charged particles fluxes in space, and prepared the device for further experiments.

Along with scientific research the crew carried out medial and technical experiments and performed routine repairs and maintenance work aboard the station. Among other things, the cosmonauts measures the levels of sound pressure and spectral characteristics of the noises produced by operating equipment.

According to the date of telemetric information and crew reports the onboard system of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 space research complex are functioning normally.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who have been in space for 10 weeks already feel well.